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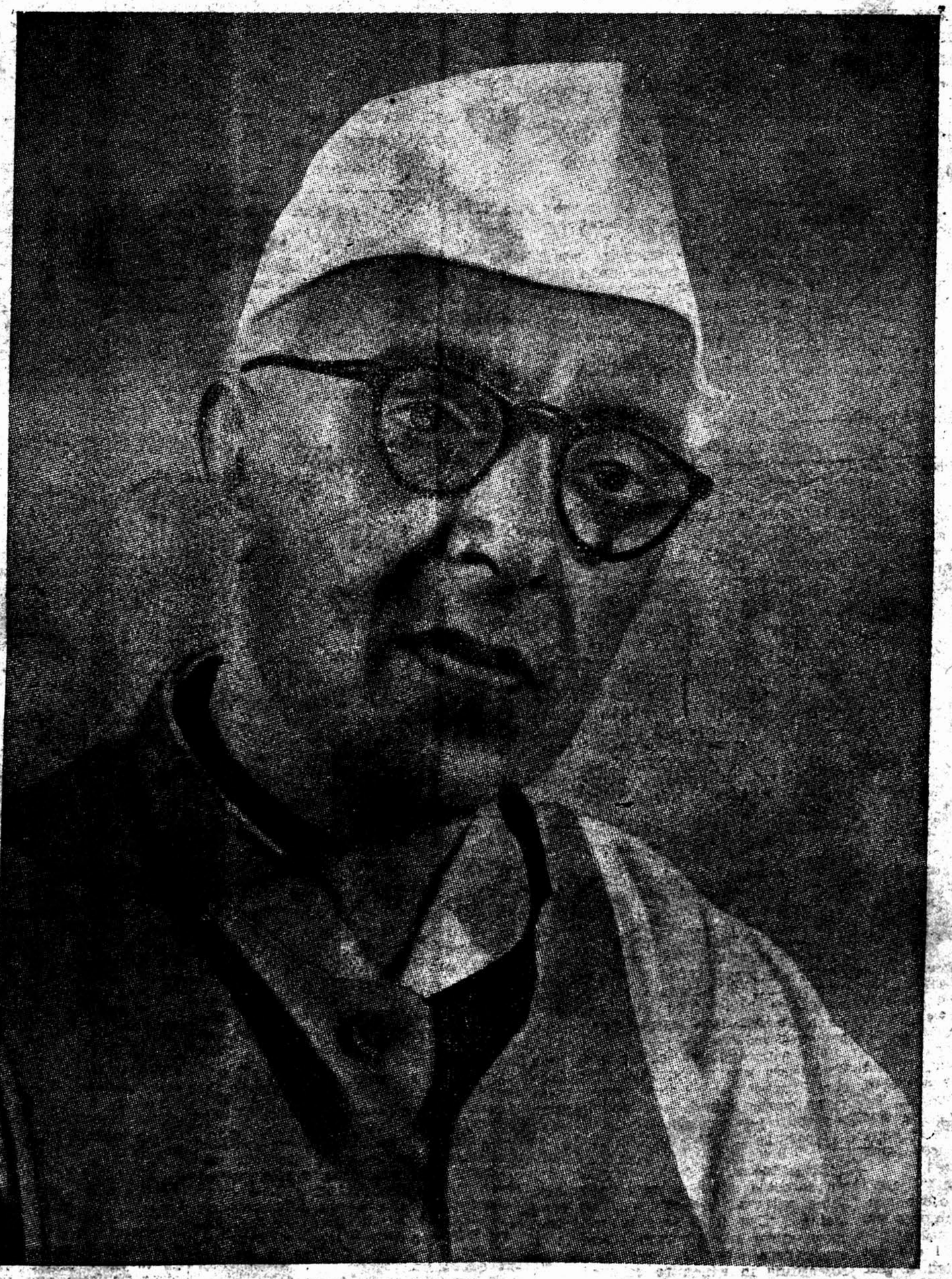
RIDING THE STORM



Artist: K. K. Venkateswaran

BALANCE SHEET OF UNITED NATIONS

(Pages 4 & 5)

Schmid Behind The Iron Curtain (Concluded)

NAZIS GO, BUT BUCHENWALD GOES ON

RED-ZONE BREEDS SUPERNATIONALISM AMONG GERMANS WHICH MAY LEAD TO WORLD CONFLAGRATION

●

(By Curt Reiss)

IN THIS CONCLUDING ARTICLE, THE AMERICAN JOURNALIST TEARS THE VEIL OFF THE "IRON CURTAIN" AND THROWS LURID LIGHT ON DAY TO DAY HAPPENINGS IN RED-ZONE. THE MOST PERTINENT QUESTION TO WHICH HE TRIED TO FIND AN ANSWER WHILE TRAVELLING THROUGH RUSSIAN OCCUPIED SECTOR WAS: WHERE DOES THE GERMAN YOUTH STAND? FOR WHOEVER CAPTURES GERMAN YOUTH HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF WINNING OVER THE ENTIRE GERMANY.

Dr. Tauber is about 45. I met him in the villa his father had built 30 or 40 years ago just outside of Gera. Through the window you could see into a lovely garden where his three small children, supervised by his wife—a smallish woman with an energetic face—were playing.

I handed him the letter of introduction which I had brought along. An old friend of his from Hamburg wrote that I, in turn was an old friend of his (which was not true) and that he could speak to me freely. Dr. Tauber read the letter carefuly, folded it, put it in his pocket, took off his glasses, wiped them, put them back on, still without saying anything. Following my eyes, he mentioned something about the pleasant weather we were having and suggested a stroll in the garden.

During the next five minutes he explained to me in a somewhat halting voice that he was extremely busy just now. "You may perhaps not know that I have changed my profession," he said. "I am now a teacher at the municipal high school. Well, it is not exactly what I set out to be, but under the present conditions...."

He stopped in the middle of the sentence with an almost frightened look as though he had already said too much

Under Soviet Raj

I knew more about him than he was aware of. I had been told in Hamburg that his father had been a violent Nazi. The Russians no longer allowed him to practise medicine and the old man—about 75 but still very much alive—was spending his days in irate -frustration. The son had never been a Nazi. But when the Russians came into Thuringia, they took him away and he was gone for about six months. Perhaps the reason for his arrest had been that he was an engineer in an armament plant. In any case, after his return, he decided to change his profession.

I had come in order to hear about what he had gone through while in Russian captivity. I pondered on how to break the subject, while we were sitting on a bench. Frau Tauber strolled over and I was introduced.

"Well," I began cautiously, "and how are people feeling here? Are they very unhappy about the Russians"

Dr. Tauber sat very straight. For a while he did not say anything.

"Why do you come to us with such a question?" his wife inquired.

Finally Dr. Tauber said, "I can't tell you very much about other people. If you want to get an impression, why don't you read the newspapers?"

When I pointed out that I did not think the newspapers painted a true picturefi he said, without much sense "well we are always reading the papers. We are reading the local paper of the Christian democrats."

"And also the Taegliche Rundschau, his wife put in hastily (the Taegliche Rundschau is the official paper of the Red Army for Germany).

I did not think there was any sense in beating around the bush any longer.

"I have been told that you were taken away by the Russians. How about it?" I asked.

Both glanced around the garden hurriedly to make sure nobody was in the neighbourhood.

"I wouldn't say that," Dr. Tauber said tonelessly. "I wouldn't say 'taken away.'"

"We have nothing to complain about," his wife added, a little too quickly, I thought. "We have everything we can ask for, we lead a very happy family life."

There was a minute of complete silence. Tauber looked at his watch. "You understand, I am a very busy man," he said.

I understood. I could have sat there for another day or another week and he would not have dared say anything. I left.

I have given this story in detail, because it is by no means an exceptional story. There are thousands and thousands of people in Russian-occupied Germany today who are as afraid as Tauber and who are so fearful of results that they won't open up even if absolute privacy is assured.

Fighting Priest

There are others, too—not so many perhaps—who represent in every way the direct opposite, men who do not know what fear is and who do not lack fighting spirit. Such a man is a Catholic priest in an industrial city in Saxony. Of medium height and very frail, with the face of a young boy, with very lively dark eyes and a shock of white hair, I had heard a great deal about this priest on several occasions. He had been among the young Catholics who had fought the Nazis every step of the way.

He seemed happy that I knew about it and we dwelled for more than an hour on the past. He told me how he had counteracted measures of the Nazis, at least in this industrial city. He described his arrests by the Gestapo, his many trials and convictions. He had been sentenced to many years of prison but somehow he did not have to serve any part of his sentences.

"I don't think any man has profited more by amnesties under Hitler than I," he remarked quietly.

But he didn't smile when he discussed the present situation in the Russian-occupied zone.

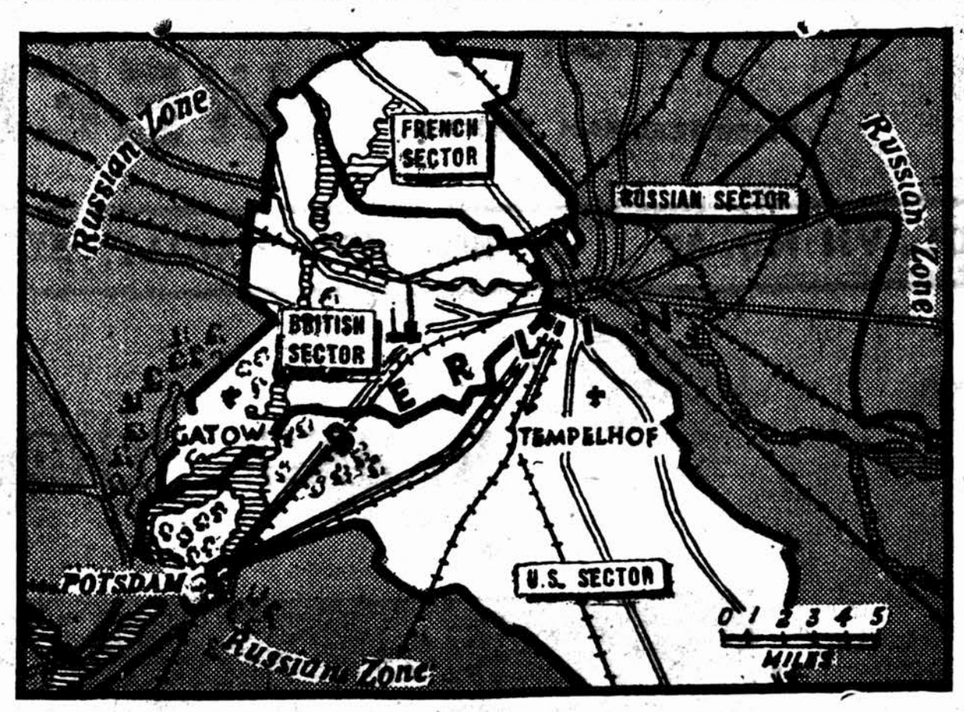
"These are terrible times we are going through," he said. "God wanted to show the people df Saxony what Bolshevism is like. That is why he brought the Russians here. We are being punished for our sins. One day, when we will have learned our lesson, god will redeem us."

The white-haired priest told me that there was no question that, since the Russians had taken over, a great many people found their way back to the church—especially a great many labourers

"It is too early perhaps to say that we represent again a real power in these parts of the country," he cammented. "But it is safe to say that communism is through and that everywhere people are looking for something in which to believe."

This priest is a fighter and believes in fighting. He is somewhat unhappy about the developments within the political machine best suited to fight the battle of the church—the Christian democratic union. As may be remembered, the Russians forced the leader of this party, Jakob Kaiser, to resign, because he did not wish the party to play the game of the military government. Since then Russian puppets have been in charge of party affairs.

"Unfortunately, many among our sub-leaders lack the courage to protest against this change. They voted as the Russians wanted it instead of sending in a white ballot, thus demonstrating that they were not satisfied." The old priest sighed. "It shows that we are still far away from being genuine democrats. It would need 10 years of occupation under the American Flag to re-educate us to democracy."



The four sectors of Germany which are very much in the news, because of Berlin crisis which threatens to develop into a major conflagration.

Power Of Church

Still, despite everything, he thought the power of the church was growing day by day. He was certain if, during the next election, he would stay home and not vote most Catholics in his community would not vote either. Would he risk it? He did not know himself, yet.

"Many of us have been arrested by the Russians and sent to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp; thousands and thousands. We know nothing of them because they are not allowed to write. Nobody knows what is going on in Buchenwald. The few inmates who have been dismissed do not talk much. They say that the Russians do not beat or torture them, that food is scarce but not too bad. Well, it is heart—breaking to think that this old Nazi Concentration Camp is open for business again, that every day new men are arrested and sent there and that, though this all happens a few miles outside Weimar, nobody seems to care."

Censorship Of Sermons

So far he nas been asked three times to explain his sermons to the Kommandatura, where an irate Russian Officer denounced them as "political." He was threatened with arrest, but so far nothing has been done to him. "They do not dare-yet," he told me.

Will they dare in the near future?

"Only God knows," was the priest's reply. "There is no doubt that sooner or later this will pass, too. Another question is if I will be alive then."

Future Of German Youth

Perhaps the most pertinent question to which this correspondent tried to find an answer while travelling through the Russian-occupied zone of Germany was: where does the German youth stand? for whoever captures German youth has a good chance of winning over the entire country sooner or later.

The Catholic priest whom I have described, the man who had fought Hitlerism and now is fighting communism, had expressed deep concern. "This is a sad chapter," he told me "Young boys and girls are interested only in material pleasures these days They have little or no understanding of things spiritual. Needless to say the Russians have blocked all attempts of the church to interfere in matters of education."

When you meet German boys or girls in the Russian-occupied zone you do not have the impression of youngsters given exclusively to material pleasures. You have, above all an impression of human beings much older than their age who are extremely tired and do not care very much what happens to them.

One day I travelled for hours with about 20 boys, from 16 to 18 years old. We were all crowded into one railroad compartment. They were on some excursion. I was thinking back to the times when I was that age and that it would have been difficult for anybody to make himself heard among my friends because we would all be talking at once. Now it was almost quiet: here and there a few words, then silence again. One of the boys told a presumably very funny story He laughed several times over his own joke but nobody else laughed with him. Their eyes were gazing into space. When one of them unwrapped his sandwich, all of them began to eat theirs. They were munching quietly. I saw that they were eating everything they had with them. My neighbor said, almost apologetically, "once you have started, you can't stop. It is always the same."

I talked to a schoolteacher. He said: "school in the Russian zone amounts to practically nothing; there is such a lack of teachers, due to the fact that most of them are not admitted because they were nazis." He explained that even a de-nazified teacher could no longer teach. In this one respect, the Russians were adamant. "It all boils down to this: most boys and girls between 6 and 10 have two hours of schooling a day, three days a week. Parents in many cases pool their resources and take private teachers so that the children will at least learn something. These private teachers are, needless to say, in most cases former nazis."

Politically, the youth is organized in the free German youth movement which is communist-sponsored and into youth groups sponsored by the Christian Democrats and the liberal Democrats respectively. The Communist Youth is aided heartily by its party and seems very active. The other youth groups are scarcely alive. "If you ask me," the teacher said, "even the communist youths aren't interested in politics. They just parrot the slogans. If they were given opposite slogans tomorrow, they would shout those, too."

Sports play no large part in the life of the average youth in the Russian zone. The Russian military Government permits only small local sporting organizations. The other day a soccer club of Weimar wanted to play a soccer club or Apolda, a small town only a few miles away. The Russians stopped the game.

I asked a doctor about the sex habits of German youth. He told me that contrary to what is usual after a great war the youth in his town and presumably in other Russian-dominated towns was rather inactive in this respect. "Small wonder," the doctor said. "What do you expect on 1,000 calories a day?"

They Do Not Feel 'Betrayed'

Wherever I went, I found the same answers. Young boys and girls like to go to the movies, like to smoke a cigarette here and there and are definitely not interested in anything serious They do not care about politics; they do not mind the Russians nor do they show particular interest in communism. They do not feel "betrayed" by Hitler nor do they wish him back.

It is strange to say that very few people within the Russian zone seem to realize the danger inherent in such apathy. And yet it is obvious that youth so completely removed from the realities can easily fall prey to any type of fuehrer of tomorrow or go in for any kind of crazy semi-religious movement that may spring up.

But this danger is not restricted to the young. It is in large measure the common danger of this Germany sealed off behind the iron curtain: this Germany filled with ignorance as to what goes on in the rest of the

(Continued On Page 8)

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WHEN CHURCHILL VISITS INDIA

Welcome at Karachi | 'Unwanted' in Delhi | Painting the Taj at Agra

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

CHURCHILL threatens to visit India during the next spring on his art mission, and sojourn at Agra to paint the Taj Mahal. Most of our countrymen will consider his visit as a visitation. One is intrigued why this war lord should choose to visit our country at a time when the British have already quit.

* * *

Many of the present generation may not know that Churchill's public career began in India, and that it was the "Pioneer" now of Lucknow, then of Allahabad) that initiated him into journalism. His first assignment was the Malakand campaign of 1897 which he covered for the "Pioneer" and the "Daily Telegraph" of London As a war correspondent, Churchill earned notoriety as a cheeky and hectoring subaltern.

* * *

His cheek took him to the top rank, while his pluck made him the saviour of Britain in moments of crisis. As a man of war, he was a great asset during the World Wars, but he became an ulimited liability in peace time. That is why British democracy jettisoned him as a heavy-weight cargo.

Back to Delhi in new garb

* * *

Churchill has many achievements to his credit, the greatest of them being that he never dared to meet Gandhi. When the Mahatma had been to the Round Table Conference, all his efforts to meet this John Bull proved futile, because Churchill would not meet. Not that Churchill was influenced by any altruistic principles. In matters of policy, he was as elastic as India rubber and would stretch himself to any length. As an anti-Soviet, he loudly protested that he wouldn't "shake hands with murder." But he coolly ate his words and met Stalin at Moscow as well as at Yalta.

* * *

This so-called man of destiny has invariably been the champion of losing causes. As war Premier, he was responsible for the black-and-tan regime in India. While waxing eloquent on the exploits of the soldiers of Hindusthan during Britain's worst "blitz" days, he threw India's trusted leaders into grinding cells. Not even Roosevelt's intervention could move him. He nonchalantly declared that he had not accepted the Premiership to liquidate the British Empire, and vowed to hold what was his own. A few years after, he was a helpless spectator of the passing pageant of the Empire and the British quitting India under Mountbatten's regime. He was the hero in winning the war, but Britain is fast losing the peace.

* * *

As a 'word-painter' Churchill picturised Gandhiji as the "Naked Fakir who gatecrashed the Viceroy's House." In this ironical coinage, he was not aware that he was paying the highest tribute to him as the champion of the poor and the lowly and even exalting him as the tribune of the Muslims, which he undoubtedly was. Passage of time has made the Mahatma the Father of the Nation, and Churchill, the Micky Mouse that he is in politics. The world is poor by the death of the Mahatma, and is poorer still by the live Churchill.

* * *

Churchill is not first of the war Premiers to visit India. Lloyd George was here before, and was the recipient of a civic address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation . He took with him Congress flags and some fine pieces of Khadi as the momento of his visit. But will Churchill visit Rajghat in memory of the man whom he missed in his life?

* * *

Churchill is now busy in mid-European politics as the architect of the Federation of Europe. Painting is his sideline. With his canvases, paints and brushes, he spent a painting ing holiday in Italy a few years back under the assumed name of Colonel Warden. His paintings of Lake Camo, the Mediterranean near Nice, and the Water-front on the Riviera are good types of landscape paintings, which wil easily entitle him to amateur championship. In his personal reminiscences, he says that the Muse of painting came to his rescue when he left the Admiralty at the end of 1915 and he then bought the first paint pot, easel and canvas. More than an art, it looks as if it is an occupational therapy for a megalomaniac in politics

* * *

"Just to paint, is great fun," says he, and adds, "the colours are lovely to look at and delicious to squeeze out. I must say I like bright colours. I rejoice with brilliant ones, and am genuinely sorry for the poor browns." If colour is the test of a man's character, Churchill's contempt for the "poor browns" is writ large in his colour-complex politics, when he was carrying the White Man's burden on his shoulders. The world is for the White, and let the devil take care of the rest, was his motto. It was this colour complex that made him find a kindred spirit in General Smuts.

* * *

Churchill is prophetic about his own future as a painter. "When I get to heaven," he says, "I mean to spend a considerable portion of my first million years in painting, and so get to the bottom of the subject." On this god's good earth, Churchill paraded himself as a political painter while in office, and as painter-politician, while he was left out. He painted the world with 'blood, sweat and tears" of humanity during the war and is now taking to other colours. Whether he will "get to heaven" or go to the Chamber of Horrors on his doomsday is left to the judgment of Yama, with whom he is playing a hide-and-seek game.

* * *

Indians need not waste their black flags and slogans of "go back Churchill" and "quit India on this Back-Number. He can be left alone and be given safe passage to Agra to paint the Taj in moonlight. But he should not be allowed to globe-trot to Ajanta on pretended art mission. He will easily get mixed up with Razvis and Razakars and try "Little India tactics'" on the Indian Dominion. As one who started life with Malakand campaign, let him not end 50 years of war journalism by covering Hyderabad.

●

After Wendell Willkie, Seth Dalmia has become the apostle of "One World," and is now on a mission to Luxemburg for moral rearmament purposes. His first concrete step towards the achievement of this ideal at home is the establishment of a net-work of cement factories both in India and Pakistan to reinforce good relations in concrete!

* * *

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Seth Dalmia has written a full-page article on "One-world Government", which has been featured by his group of papers. He says: "The ripples, eddies and storms are on the surface of the ocean, but deep below it is calm and serene." He has more metaphysical than marine sense. Otherwise, why should there be a European conference to consider the ownership of ocean-beds outside the three-mile limit, in view of the oil and mineral deposits at the bottom of the ocean? Will not the discussion lead to a submarine flare-up?

* * *

This financial wizard is a deep student of the Vedic lore, and quotes the following from Taittriya Upanishad for his One World: "From delight, all beings are born, by delight they exist and grow, to delight they return." But the capitalists' version of delight is 'De-Light' which plunges the common man in murky gloom.

●

Dr. John Matthai has announced a prospective New Year gift in the shape of three classes travel, but says that the standard of amenities in the three new classes will be of an austerity type. That means the continuation of the present order of compartments without lights, latrines without water, and footboards and rooftops as travel accommodation. The new motto seems to be "anyhow, keep the humans moving." Why not try the paradox of "seatless accommodation?"

* * *

The Central Railway Advisory Committee has decided that the names of all stations should be indicated in the Devnagri script. Urdu enthusiasts need not weep and wail. They can orally make it up by cat-calls of "Hindu Pani and Muslim Pani" and "Hindu Cha" and Muslim Cha"

* * *

The 25-member committee of the Congress Assembly Party for fighting inflation is reported to be contemplating a system of payment of workers' emoluments in non-negotiable bonds. The trade unions will quote the Mahatma "why a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank?"

* * *

Two Rajput Sardars, who had been asked to join the Jodhpur Cabinet by the Maharaja, have declined the offer. One of the reasons might ostensibly be a protest against the disparity of representation of one Sardar at the Centre and two in Jodhpur State.

* * *

"Dwarfed stature, cramped chests and thick glasses are more in evidence than bright faces and robust and healthy bodies." This is not the wail of a judge in a beauty contest. but that of the Chairman of the U.P. Public Service Commission on the candidates for higher cadre of government service.

Motto: "Keep fit and kicking. and get kicked upstairs."

* * *

Queen Juliana has been sworn in as Sovereign of the Netherlands. Well-known in Royalty and society circles as a woman of parts and accomplishment, dancing is one of her pet hobbies. Once at a party, a visitor was fascinated by her gait and foot-work and commented on the strength and shapeliness of her legs. The Princess who overheard those remarks replied, "They have got to be strong; you see, they are the pillars of the State." Queen Juliana should take a tip from the dance art, and in state craft she should behave as though the destiny of her empire hung on her footsteps. Otherwise, she will dance away Indonesia in Far East and the Netherlands will go under.

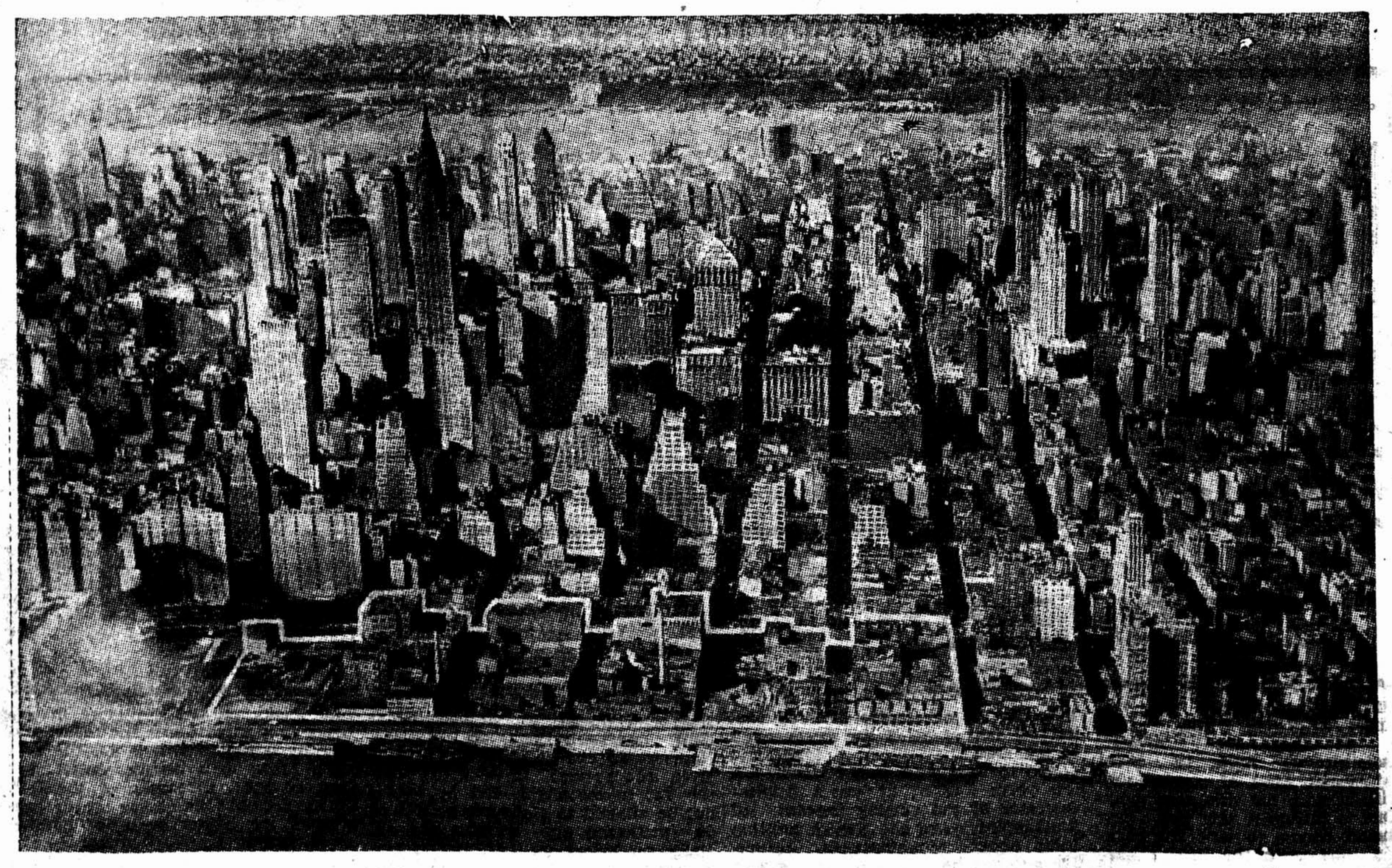
A la Jinnah! in Karachi on return

* * *

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar was sworn in as the Governor of Madras. The appointment of a Maharaja for the gubernatorial Gadi has created a conundrum in title and rank. The Governor will probably be addressed His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. Since the Governor's wife cannot assume the title of 'Her Excellency', the Maharani will retain her own title as Her Highness. Madras has created history by having His Excellency and Her Highness as hosts at Government House.

* * *

The gaiety of the swearing-in ceremony was marred by black flag demonstrations and anti-Hindi slogans of the Dravida volunteers, who raised the cry of "No North Indian dictation in the South. The same volunteers waved black flags against Rajaji as a North Indian dictator.' Probably the black-flaggers know not what they stand for and what they demonstrate against. The Periyar Brigade is just rehearsing for a big show or for a bigger show-down.



Aerial view of the mid-town area on Manhattan Island showing the site of the permanent United Nations Head quarters outlined by the white lines. USIS.

★ BALANCE SHEET

By Trygve Lie

Three years ago the San Francisco Conference on International Organization was in the early stages of its work.

The United Nations then was only a name and a hope. It was the name of an alliance of great and small nations that had been brought together by the attacks of Nazi Germany and Fascist Japan. It was the hope of a world so organized for peace that a third world war could be prevented; a world so organized that people in all lands might gain a better chance to "live out their lives in freedom from fear and want," as the Atlantic Charter put it.

The San Francisco Conference succeeded in transforming the temporary war-time alliance into a permanent organization dedicated to these ends, writes Trygve Lie in New York "Times" Magazine.

Today, three years afterwards, people are discouraged and fearful about the future. There is a tendency to blame the United Nations. We are told that the United Nations is powerless, that it is hamstrung by the veto, that it is nothing more than a debating society. This is dangerous talk and it is not true. The blame for our troubles of today and for the widespread fear of another war should be placed where it belongs.

I do not mean to pretend that all is well with the United Nations because it is not. The United Nations has received some heavy blows in its young life. The trouble, however, does not lie in the United Nations Charter, or in the machinery of the United Nations. The trouble lies in the intense conflict over the settlement of the last war between East and West and, especially, between the two most powerful single nations in the world to-day—the United States and the Soviet Union.

As Secretary-General of the United Nations I am responsible to the collectivity of the member states. It is not my business as Secretary-General to assess the rights or the wrongs between the two sides in this conflict. The collective judgment of world public opinion can be trusted to do that. But it is my recognized duty to speak for the organisation—which includes everybody—when I believe the United Nations to be in danger.

East-West Conflict

Such a situation exists today. First, there is danger that the United Nations may be regarded as an expendable commodity by one or both sides in order to achieve victory in this conflict. Second, as the conflict between East and West continues with rising intensity, more and more people are being led to the false conclusion that the conflict is irreconcilable and that, therefore, the United Nations can never be made to work.

There is still time to avoid the danger. The United Nations is not expendable. And the conflict between East and West must not be permitted to become irreconcilable.

Today the United Nations is the only hope we have of holding the world together during this difficult and dangerous period of post-war settlement. Tomorrow and for the foreseeable future the United Nations is the world's only instrument for preventing another war in which there could be no victor, no vaquished, but only universal destruction for both sides—and for all humanity.

I believe that everything that has happened in the past three years has proved the wisdom of those who founded and organized the United Nations as an all-embracing world organization of sovereign states.

The United Nations has to be worldwide if it is to be used to prevent another war. Anything less means dividing the world into hostile blocs which sooner or later are bound to go to war against each other without a higher authority to hold them together. Regional federations and groupings may be and often are highly desirable, but they do not solve the problem of war. Bigger nations and greater aggregates of power by themselves may only mean greater and more terrible wars. Only through full world organization can we hope to establish lasting peace.

As a world organization the United Nations must, for a long time to come be an organization of clearly limited powers. It cannot be a world government. How, otherwise, could nations as different in their history and government as the United States and the Soviet Union both be included? How, otherwise, could the old nationalisms of Europe and the rising new nationalisms of Asia and Africa be contained within the same peaceful framework? How, otherwise, could peoples owing allegiance to different religions and different cultures, sometimes for thousands of years, be brought together on common ground?

"Veto Power"

The unanimity clause, or "veto" power, as written into the Charter, is one reflection of the limitations imposed by this diversity upon the United Nations Charter. There are many others as well. This does not mean, however, that the United Nations is powerless, even in the presence of a basic big-power conflict. Far from it. It is necessary to recall again the facts about the "veto".

In the first place there is no "veto" anywhere in the United Nations except the Security Council and even there the Charter places limitations upon its use. There is no "veto" in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, the twelve specialized agencies and the score or more of United Nations commissions. Every one of these ogans acts by some kind of majority vote.

Even in the Security Council there is no "veto" on procedural matters. No "veto" can prevent a full and public airing of any dispute or any complaint. A permanent member that is party to a dispute must abstain from voting when the Council is acting for the pacific settlement of that dispute. Actually the practice , of voluntary abstention has been growing in the Secuinty Council even when the permanent member is 'not' a party to the dispute. This means that permanent member has abstained on a resolution to which it was opposed rather than defeat it by a "veto."

Only when acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, when the use of sanctions or force is likely to be involved, do the permanent members possess a full power of "veto". Even here the power of "veto" is not unlimited. If a permanent member or one of its allies should ever commit an act of armed aggression, the Charter provides a means whereby any "veto" it might exercise in such circumstances would be worthless. Article 51 of the Charter expressly reserves to the member nations the right of 'collective self-defense' "if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security."

Battle For Peace

Thus there is no way in which any nation, big or little, can with impunity commit a serious violation of the Charter, provided that the other members act together to uphold the Charter.

The United Nations, however, should strive above all to prevent a situation like this from ever arising. For if it ever became necessary to use force against a big power and its allies, the United Nations would be faced with a world-wide conflict that would be no less devastating or disastrous to all concerned for being fought as a civil war in defence of the Charter.

The principal purpose of the United Nations is to promote peace—a decent peace and a secure peace. Measured by that yardstick, the United Nations, in less than two and a half years of operation, and in spite of all difficulties, has already proved itself a powerful influence for peace, and against war. That cannot be disputed.

The big-power conflict may have hampered the work of the United Nations, but the mere fact that both sides have been forced to defend their case time and time again in the Councils and Assembly of the United Nations has had a powerful moderating effect upon the conflict itself.

More Success Than Failure

I ask you to imagine if you can what that conflict might have been like had there been no common meeting place, no testing ground for the comparative justice of the policies and acts of both sides during the past two and a half years. So long as the United Nations continues to exist and to function, no nation can long maintain a position that is indefensible before the bar of world opinion.

The principal function of the Security Council is not to enforce decisions but to encourage peaceful handling of disputes, to act as a moderator and governor upon the national passions and conflicting interests of member states. In this it has so far had more successes than failures. For example:

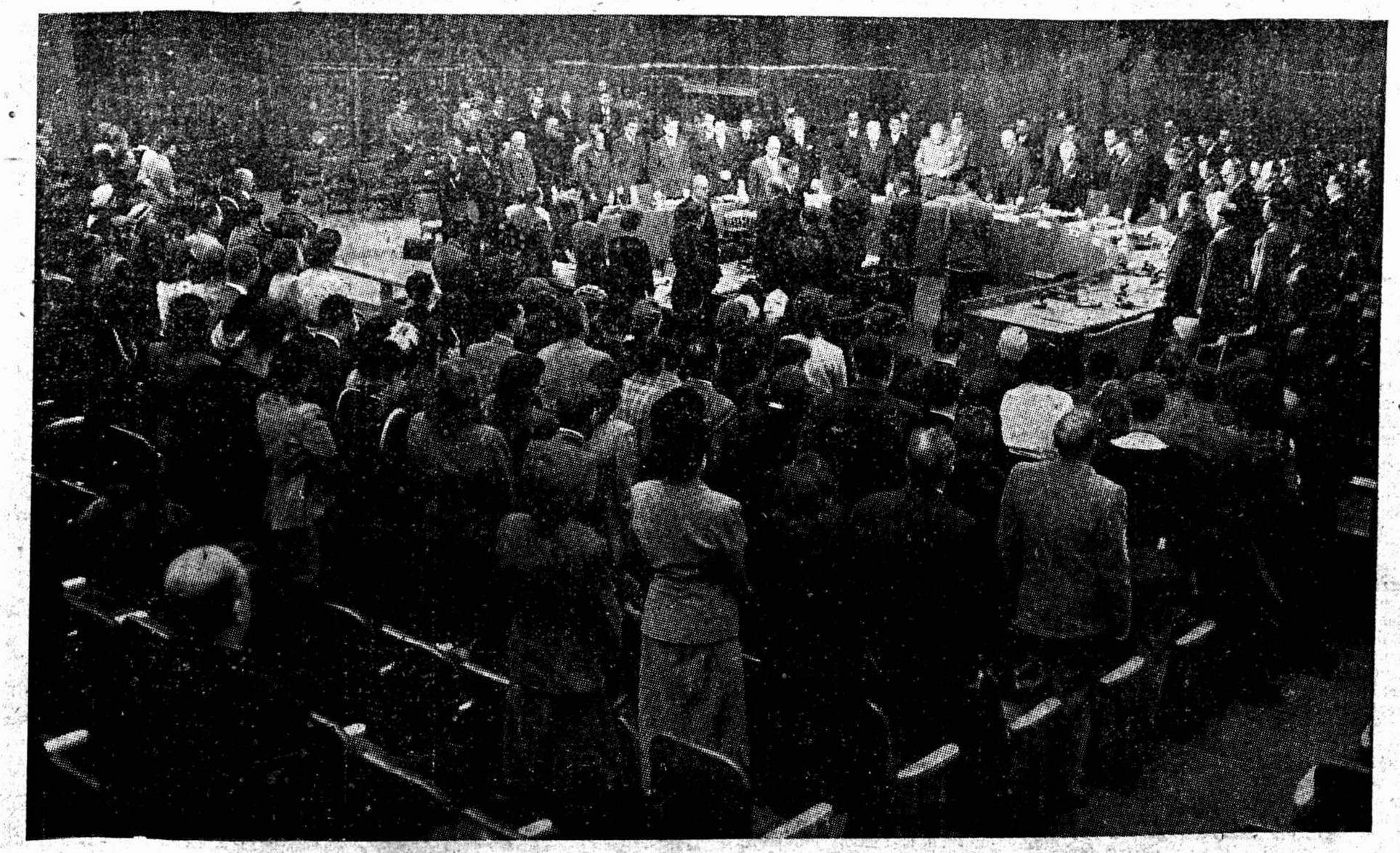
(1) A terrible civil war that threatened to engulf the 90 million people of the Netherlands Indies has been stopped and mediated and steady progress is now being made toward a permanent settlement.

(2) Serious differences between India and Pakistan have been peaceably debated in the Security Council and its powers of conciliation set in motion instead of turning a whole subcontinent of 400 million people into the battleground of a terrible religious and communal war.

(3) Besides these cases, there were the discussions of Iran, Syria and Lebanon in 1946, all of them involving the presence of troops of the great powers in small countries, and all of which brought good results.

The Council has failed to reach any decision on the disputes between Greece and her northern neighbors, but war between these countries has not materialized and when the Council failed to agree on a course of action the Assembly acted instead and sent a commission to the Balkans to watch over the situation.

It is true that the high hopes raised in 1946 for the international control of atomic energy and other armaments



Members of the United Nations Security Council rise in silent tribute to the memory of Gandhiji on the receipt of news of his assassination.—USIS.

OF UNITED NATIONS

have not been realized and that little progress has been made toward agreement on the military forces that are to be pledged in advance to the Security Council for its use to keep the peace. Here the big-power conflict over the peace settlements have had their most damaging effect. The decision to ask for reconsideration of the Palestine problem has also, naturally, troubled world opinion.

It is not my intention to gloss over failures. But the failures receive ample attention in the daily headlines. And it is necessary to cite the record in order to show that even in the work of the Security Council, where the conflict between East and West makes itself felt most severely, the United Nations—on balance—is tipping the scales in favour of peace.

The General Assembly has had its successes and its failures, too. But the Assembly's work in the field of conciliation and in the development of world law has already established its constructive influence on the side of peace.

Furthermore, I wonder how many people are aware of all that has been undertaken by the United Nations toward giving people in all parts of the world a better chance—in the words of the Atlantic Charter—"to live out their lives in freedom from fear and want".

Peace On All Fronts

This is the work primarily of the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies.

Merely to list the specialized agencies is to give some idea of the vast scope and variety of these efforts:

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)—with its fifty-seven members and World Food Council, is actively engaged in increasing the world's food supply and distributing it more fairly.

WHO (World Health Organization)—which has just become a full-fledged specialized agency, has already stamped out a cholera epidemic in Egypt and is now mobilizing international campaigns against malaria and tuberculosis.

ILO (International Labor Organization)—which carried on right through the war, is working on behalf of social security and labour standards and trying to improve the lot of workers in non-self-governing areas.

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)—whose program for improving air safety was dramatized by the North Atlantic rescue last fall of sixty-nine plane passengers and crew by the United States Coast Guard cutter Bibb, on weather station duty for ICAO.

IRO (International Refugee Organization)—which is caring for a million refugees. Already 200,000 have been repatriated or resettled.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)—which is helping to restore war-devastated educational facilities and has undertaken various projects aimed at promoting better world understanding.

INTERNATIONAL BANK — which has loaned over dol. 500,000,000, so far primarily for reconstruction in Europe. Just recently, however, it has made its first loans for industrial and agricultural advancement in underdeveloped areas.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—which has already helped to ease exchange problems (particularly the dollar shortage to the extent of almost dol. 500,000,000) and is working on stabilization problems.

ITO (International Trade Organization)—The charter for this organization was signed in Havana last month. It marks an epoch-making advance in co-operative action towards expanding world trade and raising living standards.

ICEF (International Children's Emergency Fund)—Millions of children—in all lands and regardless of politics—will live instead of die this year because of the work of the International Children's Emergency Fund, with the help of the United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC).

UPU and ITU (Universal Postal Union and International Telecommunications Union)—These organizations are renewing international co-operative efforts in these essential fields of action—postal and telecommunications.

In addition, there was, of course, the greatest international relief operation in history—UNRRA—which carried the peoples of Europe and Asia through the first two winters after the war. Besides the work of the specialized agencies there are dozens of continuing endeavors in this field. For example:

(1) Constructive planning for regional economic advancement is being launched for Asia and South America as well as for Europe through the economic commissions for these areas. Similar steps are proposed for the Middle East.

(2) The trusteeship system and measures to carry out related provision in the Charter for other dependent areas are giving non-self-governing peoples greater opportunities for progress and eventual independence, and more protection of their rights as human beings than ever before.

(3) The first world conference on freedom of information, just adjourned in Geneva, marks only one step in the continuing work of the United Nations towards extending and securing this freedom for more people in the world.

(4) The first international Declaration and Draft Convention of Human Rights ever proposed are now being considered by the member states.

(5) Work on the codification and development of international law is progressing, including the law that makes the crimes of genocide and the plotting or waging of aggressive war punishable on individuals as well as nations.

There are also such regional co-operative efforts among members of the United Nations as the European Recovery Program, in which the United States and sixteen nations of western Europe have so far joined.

All this is building a basis for place that does not get into the usual headlines. But it demonstrates the immense vitality and the immense promise developed by the United Nations in less than three years and under the most discouraging possible political circumstances.

Power Politics

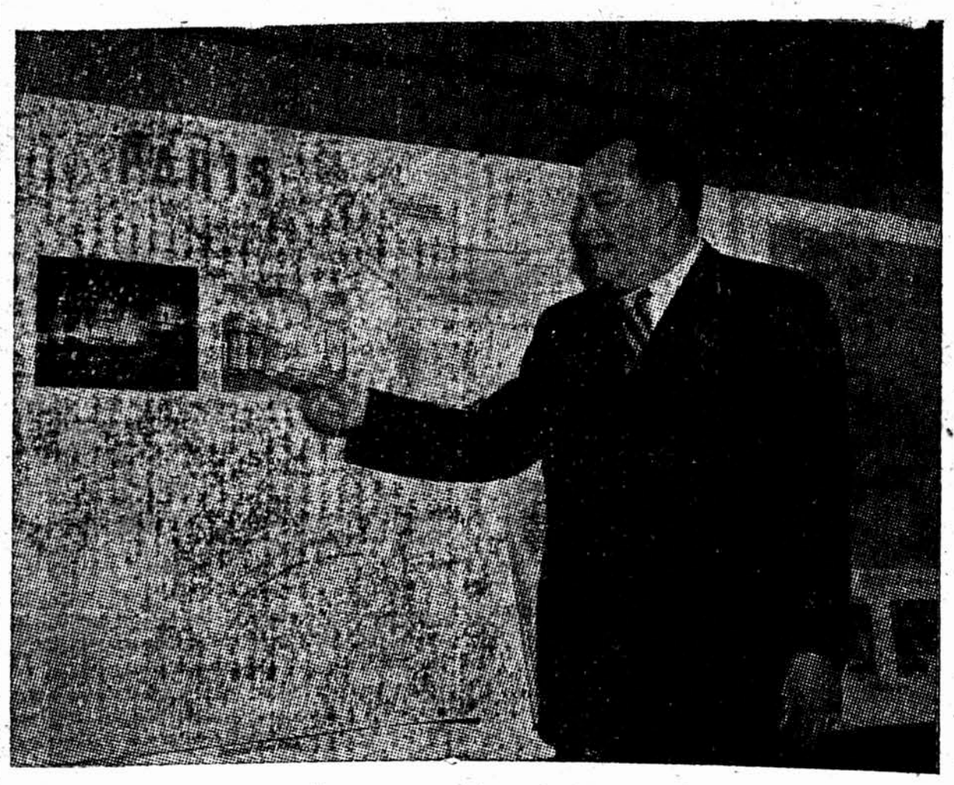
The struggles for power and the strong differences among the powers may go on for some time. They are dangerous and they must be dealt with.

I have said it before, and I repeat it: I do not believe that any Government anywhere in the world is so utterly mad as to contemplate causing another war. It would, however, be an unspeakable tragedy if the suspicion and hatred now so widespread in the world should lead to the destruction of the world's one great instrument for peace—the United Nations. Then, and only then, would another world war become not only likely, but, sooner or later, a certainty.

There is no security for any nation any more except through upholding the Charter and using the organization of the United Nations.

We cannot expect to avoid the strains and stresses of re-adjustment that must follow so great and terrible a war as the one through which we have just passed. We cannot expect in two and a half years to settle all the conflicts that have existed for centuries.

But the peoples of the world can expect, and demand, that the Governments find a way "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors," as they solemnly resolved to do when they signed the Charter in San Francisco in 1945.



United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie announcing the forth coming session of the U. N. General Assembly in Paris.

Skit

On Advertising

By Gertrude Murray

IT is always interesting to read the advertisement columns in the daily papers, especially those regarding "Situations Vacant and Wanted". One can learn therefrom far more about human psychology than ever the newsprint section can teach.

There was, for example, a few days back, an amazing insertion (under Situations Vacant) concerning a post for a baker. The most important qualification (indispensable, in fact) required of the applicant was not that he should be able to bake good bread, but "that he should be Possessed of a fair complexion!" (Without which, the reader was left to conclude, samples of neither the most delicious of French rolls, nor of the flakiest of pastry, would be of any avail. Apparently the proprietor of the bakery in question was a person of such unequalled simplicity and ignorance as to imagine that dusky hands might transfer their hue to the dough they kneaded. And if this is not the correct explanation, what other can there be?

Then there is the gentleman who is in search of 'an active and robust peon, able to stand heavy work'—but to whom he offers the remuneration of a mere thirty-five rupees a month, piously imagining, perhaps, that Heaven will graciously drop down the daily quantum of food necessary for the maintenance of the desired robustness.

Of Poor Family

A week or two ago there was an offer of a post of stenographer (I forget for how many hours a day, or for how few rupees a month, but I recollect well that the two when combined indicated a most disgusting meanness in the would-be employer). Over and the above the usual qualifications required, it was stipulated that the candidate must be of a poor family. So that the precariousness of his financial position, and that of those dear to him, might be a guarantee that he would never throw up his job, whatever the labours or indignities heaped upon him?

Experience of a job like the foregoing may have prompted one young lady to insert the otherwise astounding statement that she is disposed to accept the post of secretary to "any multi-millionaire"!

Numerous are the employers who, whilst offering the most wretched of salaries, announce that they are in need of someone "who is fond of hard work"—meaning, doubtless, that whereas they actually need "two" employees, they trust that they will find "one" on whose bowed, patient shoulders they can heap a double burden.

Tonics And Creams

Of the amazing incredulousness of a vast section of the public one may judge by the type of advertisement that countless firms find it profitable to insert in the papers year after year, with but little or no change in the general purport. There is the tonic that will not only make one strong and full of energy, but will even turn white hair black, and make one beautiful as well....in proof of which we are told that a glass tumbler wherein the mixture is left for twenty-four hours will be found, at the conclusion of that period, to have become absolutely unbreakable! (One shudders to think of what may happen to the human recipient of so terrifying a potion!)

There are countless creams which profess to make a dark skin fair overnight, thereby "heightening the prestige of the user both in the office and in society". I often wonder what the foolish purchasers of such preparations would say if told that in many European countries fashionable young men and women spend hours daily every summer lying on the beach in the hot sun in an effort to become really DARK. And if their efforts are crowned with success, nothing pleases them more than to hear "How BROWN YOU ARE! YOU LOOK JUST LIKE AN INDIAN"! This is especially common in Italy and the Balkans.

Then there are the "energy foods" than which surely no products make use of a more idiotic publicity. We have only to eat a few third-rate biscuits, or to cook our food in this or that oil or fat, in order to become not only strong (even if we were invalids before), but so full of surplus energy as well, as to tear round tennis courts and hockey fields at the close of a hard day's work, in a frantic effort to get tired at all.

Arrived By Air

It may be argued that no one is so silly as to believe what he reads in advertisements of this kind, but I rather think that no FIRM would be so silly as to squander large sums of money in such publicity if it did not bring in good returns.

Almost at the top of the list, for sheer foolishness in publicity, I would place the ridiculous placards seen nowadays outside shop entrances, ectastically informing the world at large that fresh consignments of this or that commodity have just arrived BY AIR—as if "therein" lay their chief recommendation! But this idiotic idea of importance being conferred by air-transport is by no means confined to shopkeepers. Only a fortnight ago I received a post-card from an acquaintance, cancelling an entirely unimportant appointment, with the excuse that he was unexpectedly obliged to go to Delhi—"by air".

Was he formerly, I wonder, given to informing people that he was to go—anywhere—"BY TRAIN"? Such childishness reminds me forcibly of a simple old couple who used to live next door to me and my family in England. Half a dozen times a day, in voice carefully pitched high enough for us to hear, the wife would call out—"John! what's the time by your gold watch and chain?"

Or another lady, prosperous then, but of very humble origin, who never encountered us without remarking that she had just left her children in the garden "eating strawberries and cream," which apparently stamped them, in her eyes, with a half-mark of indisputable distinction and refinement.

Those Matrimonial Ads.

As for the marriage column—in all the countries where I have ever been they are a clear indication of the immense value men set on the mere fact of their sex. While brides are invariably expected to be beautiful, talented, home-loving and domesticated, highly educated, musical, artistic, and richly dowered—the males who seek them appear to be.....just males. Or so I suppose, from their silence regarding any particular qualifications of their OWN. Especially amusing, in the case of Indian brides, do I find the emphasis generally laid on "fairness of complexion." Why, on earth?

Then there are the beauty aids—which make the securing of a wealthy bridegroom appear the easiest thing in the world. All a girl has to do is to use a particular nail varnish, or some fragrant face powder. All that the MEN have to do in order to capture the heart of their dream girl is to use some firm or other's hair oil or shaving soap. And I suppose enough people believe it, but God help the marriage based on any such flimsy foundations! (Which reminds me of a bitterly unhappy woman whom I once knew. Her husband, an ugly, hulking brute, who treated her worse than a dog, was the exact opposite of his refined, sensitive wife. When I asked her one day what on earth had induced her to marry so coarse and loathsome a being, she confessed ruefully that his chief attraction for her had lain in "his wonderful curly hair"!)

And then the employment agencies—gaping traps ready for credulous simpletons—which undertake to provide (in these times!) "lucrative jobs for EVERYBODY".... only each applicant must mail a fee of at least five rupees, before negotiations can begin.

So much for human nature, as revealed to me by the advertisement columns....mean, grasping, vain pretentious, presumptious, cruel, gullible—how individually repellent, were it not so collectively piteous!

Smti Vijayalakshmi Pandit snapped on her arrival from Moscow.

- 18 -

Viet-Nam

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Music by VAN-CAO Words by DO-H-ICH

Đoàn quân Việt. Nam đi chung lòng cứu quốc. Bước chân
đồn vang trên đường gập-ghềnh xa . Cờ in máu chiến-thắng mang hồn
nước Sung đang ca chen khúc "quân-hành ca" . Đường vinh.
quang xây xác quân thù . Thắng gian-lao, đoàn Việt lập chiến.
khu Thề phanh thây uống máu quân thù! Tiến mau ra sa trường
Tiến lên! Cùng thét lên: "Chí trai là dây nổi đức nguyền."

The Viet-Namese troops are marching past, with the one will to save the Country.
Their hurried steps are echoing on the long uneven road.
The flag reddened with the blood of victory bears the Country's soul.
And the distant guns mingle their music to the "Marching Song".
The road to glory is paved with the enemy's corpses!
Overcoming all hardships and dangers, they have built their strongholds!
Having sworn to tear to pieces the enemy and drunk up his blood,
They are hurrying to the battlefield.
Forward! And their voices unite in a mighty roar:
"Here, our manly dreams come true!"

VANISHING TRICK AT BANK COUNTERS

CITIZENS' WAR ON PICK-POCKETS

(BY THOMAS J. COUTINHO)

The time is 12 noon. It is rush hour in the City banks. A decently dressed, respectable looking young man who could pass off for a clerk in some "pedhi" is counting a thinnish bundle of currency notes at the counter of a bank, in Bombay's humming bee-hive of banking activity. He is apparently so engrossed that he hardly notices the fat Marwari next to him who licks his finger every now and then, as he goes on counting an enormous wad of hundred-rupee notes, a heap of which he is clutching in his left hand. He has also a few bundles of tenners. The Marwari constituent is about to pass, on the money to the Receiving Cashier, when at the psychological moment a little urchin tugs at his sleeve and says: "Babuji Paisa Gira Hai!" The little brat has obviously drawn his attention to a couple of tenners and some loose coins that are lying on the floor. The Marwari who instinctively feels that he must have dropped them in his carelessness, eagerly bends to pick up the money, and as he stoops, within the twinkling of an eye someone grabs a handful of bundles from his hand and quickly passes the booty to another man, more lithe and fleet-footed, with the same dexterity with which the flag is handed over in a relay race; and, in the next fraction of a second, the urchin, the grabber and the sprinter all vanish from the scene, while a hue and cry is raised and utter consternation prevails in the bank premises. The sprinter darts at a break-neck speed elbowing all obstruction, to a waiting automobile and in the next instant, no trace of the culprits is left.

Three lakhs out of the five which the Marwari had brought to deposit have been snatched away. The ubiquitous Police arrive on the scene and take the matter into their hands The entire Police organisation is informed by wireless and a hunt for the bank crooks is started. The gang is so methodical that the Police are forced to give up the chase in despair. Elaborate investigations follow, but still no trace of the gangsters

This is a common scene which occurs in greater frequency nowadays at the counters of many banks in the City.

CHAIN SYSTEM

It is the work of not one solitary gang or a few expert crooks. It is done on what the Police call the "Chain System." Several gangs of the most ingenious crooks that man Bombay's underworld are involved in this type of daylight bank robberies. Mostly it is this familiar 'modus operandi' that is employed. In a few cases it is varied to suit the occasion, and rarely do these gangsters resort to armed hold-ups which are few and far between, as hold-ups are very risky and the chances of escape are less

PICK-POCKET'S BOOTY

Several lakhs of rupees are lost every year in this manner which are seldom recovered. In thefts at the counters of banks and post offices alone, every year nearly 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees are lost, and, if what is accounted for by the innumerable teams of pick-pockets that operate in crowded places, on trains, tramcars and buses is added, the Police compute the amount lost in a year would easily reach the colossal and staggering figure of a crore of rupees.

The simple trick of dropping coins or postage stamps has fooled many an unwary person. Even wily black-marketeers presenting their ill-gotten gains at bank counters to be safely deposited have fallen victims to it. The device may be simple, but the ingenuity and frequency with which it is successfully employed has baffled even the Police.

Most of these cases the Police admit have gone undetected, as the victims could throw very little light on what had happened. More often than not, the dazed victim could not even furnish a clear account of how exactly he was robbed and by whom or what manner of men.

The same technique that is used in banks is also used at post offices. Only, here, instead of money, postage stamps are dropped to distract the attention of the prospective victim.

The pick-pocket who abounds everywhere and has almost become quite an institution in Bombay affects more people than bank crooks. His tribe operates so scientifically that even hard boiled Police Officers can be counted among the victims.

POLICE AS VICTIMS

A Sub-Inspector whom I know as one of the sleuths of the police force was once travelling in a bus, trailing a "bird". Of course, he had his revolver on. As his eyes were on the "bird", a swankly clad fellow traveller who looked like a foppish dandy with bejewelled but exceptionally light fingers had picked his wallet which contained the whole of his salary. The Officer never suspected anything until he put his hand in his pocket for his fountain pen to write down the 'panchnama' after he had collared the "bird" he was trailing. The purse lifting neighbour in the bus, had however, alighted a few halts earlier and could not be traced. The officer cursed and vowed to book the 'dandy' but, upto this day, he has not succeeded, though after this incident he has brought to book dozens of offenders involved in more dangerous types of crime.

With all my experience of crooks as a newspaper reporter, my own purse in which were a full bonus which I had received and a three-monthly railway season ticket was picked, when I mingled in a crowd. How the pick-pocket knew I had so much money that day is a mystery to me, for had he lifted my purse at any other time, he would have been sadly disappointed,.

'REFUGEE TRICK'

Then there is the instance of a young man who was neatly penalised: The lad had that day received his salary and a bonus. He celebrated the happy event by throwing a party to a few of his bosom friends. The teetotallers had tea and pastry, while the non-teetotallers had a few pegs of "Nasik" The party over, he and a friend went to the Metro for a late show, but, before the two could step into the queue for tickets a "street-walker" approached them with her sob-story of a stranded refugee. In her Northern costume, she looked quite the genuine kind. The men whom the "Nasiks" had put in a sentimental mood swallowed her tall tale and proffering a hand of help accepted her invitation to go to the Reclamation Maidan where she promised to give them greater details of her tragic life.. The other friend who was not taken in, excused himself and went home. Reaching the Maidan, the bogus refugee girl spoke more freely. Soon some persons materialised on the scene dramatically, and the girl said something in a tongue that was unintelligible to her companion. It was an order in the code of the under-world. At once, half-a-dozen burly men pounced upon the lonely figure who was by now deserted by the sympathy-seeking girl.

He tried to scream, but was prevented from doing so, as some one had already stuffed a handkerchief into his gaping mouth. They took every pie from his person and left him penniless. His appeals to leave him at least an anna for tramfare fell on deaf ears. He got a few more blows instead.

He limped to the nearest Police Station and narrated his gruelling experiences. What could the Police do?

Only the other day a young journalist was robbed of his wallet in a running G.I.P. local. He boarded the first train in the morning after night duty to go to the suburbs.

Hardly had the train left Victoria Terminus, when a passenger who was seated next to him forcibly snatched his purse. He kicked up a row, but the only other passengers in the compartment, who were the assailant's accomplices surrounded him shouting in minatory tones. At Masjid they got down. He too alighted and reported the matter to the Guard. Ere he could point them out, they had disappeared.

VANISHING TRICK

Yet another incident, of vanishing trick has an element of the dramatic.

On his way home by a B.B. & C.I., local a gentleman found that his pass which was encased in a celluloid cover, which also contained money had been stolen. He was relating this to a colleague in the train, who became conscious of his own purse and felt to see if it was there. It was als gone. Both went home high and dry.

Such instances are far too many. The Police are helpless in cases of this type as investigation becomes impossible.

They have, therefore, decided to educate the public. The motto is "Prevention is Better Than Cure."

EDUCATING CITIZENS

The ever-increasing population of Bombay has expanded the field of operations of the "Chain Gangs" who live by crime of this variety. The Police feel it is high time now to instruct the public as to how to avert falling victims to the guise of the light-fingered fraternity.

They will, with this end in view issue posters which will be prominently displayed in public - places. These posters will be so designed as to put the people wise to the various methods employed by bank-crooks and pick-pockets.

Superintendent D. K. Pednekar, the Public Relations Officer to the Commissioner of Police is in charge of the campaign, which is being tried out for the first time in this country He is assisted by Sub-Inspectors Achrekar and Gawankar.

These Officers are of opinion that very often it is the carelessness or negligence of the victims or in most cases both, that are responsible for the colossal amounts Bombay loses to bank crooks and pick-pockets.

LOOK OUT!!
PAY IN
PAY OUT
WATCH YOUR MONEY. BEWARE OF THIEVES AT BANK & POST-OFFICE COUNTERS.
IGNORE DROPPED MONEY OR POSTAL-STAMPS
IT IS A SNARE TO ROB YOU OF YOUR MONEY

Facsimile of a police poster to warn public against bank thieves and pick-pockets

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"I suppose you'll want me to make a speech. What shall I talk about?"

"Two minutes!"

* * *

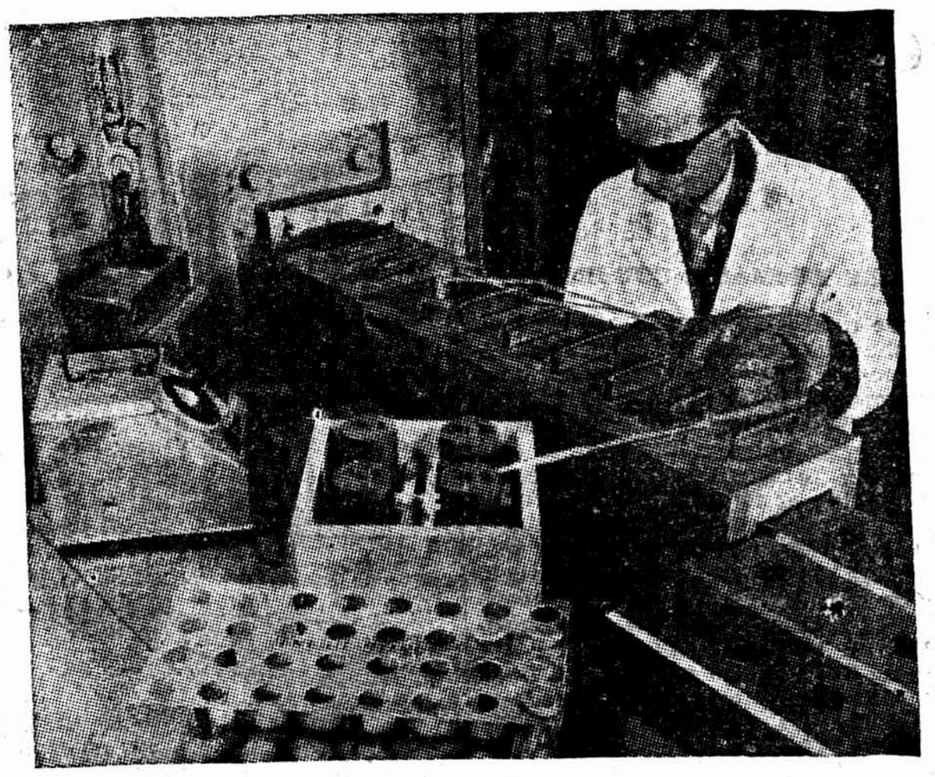
Annoyed on account of the non-delivery of some coal he had ordered, a man wired to the National Coal Board: "Cancel order immediately."

He received the reply: "Regret cannot cancel immediately. You must take your turn."

Atom Plant Aids Healers

BY HENRY FOSTER

THE ATOMIC PILE CAN HELP MAN—NOT TO MAKE WAR ON HIS FELLOW MAN BUT TO BATTLE AGAINST DISEASES WHICH RAVAGE THE HUMAN BODY. BY-PRODUCTS LIKE RADIO-PHOSPHORUS MAKE POSSIBLE OBSERVATION OF LIVING PROCESSES WHICH FORMERLY ELUDED MEDICAL RESEARCH. THESE "TRACER BULLETS" OF MEDICINE CAN BE FOLLOWED THROUGH HUMAN TISSUES, COMPLICATED DIGESTIVE AND RESPIRATORY PROCESSES, AND IN THE CIRCULATING BLOOD. MEDICAL SCIENCE MAY HAIL THEM AS ITS GREATEST TOOLS SINCE THE PERFECTION OF THE MICROSCOPE AND WILLIAM HARVEY'S DISCOVERY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF BLOOD CIRCULATION. HOW FAR THEY WILL LEAD RESEARCH IS UNPREDICTABLE, BUT THE POTENTIALITIES ARE GREAT.



INSIDE IS THE DOCTOR'S LATEST ALLY.
In this photograph, taken at Britain's Harwell atomic research station and copyrigt by the Crown, a radio-isotype is seen emerging from manufacture . It is well wrapped up.

Exclusive To The "Chronicle"

Confusing dials and odd-shaped contraptions fill the huge echoing all which once housed bombers. The Wellsian environment is dominated of a massive conerete cube, flanked by metal stairways, it is the smaller of Britain's two atomic piles—both at Harwell nerve contra of British atomic research.

Through a hole in the shield surrounding the cube a graphite block is pushed out and a white-overalled scientist, wearing heavy goggles and gauntlets, gingerly picks from it with long-handled tongs an aluminium can. If you could peep inside this can you would find a by-product of atomic fission—a radio-isotopa, maybe the most exact tool since the microscope was perfected.

To the man in the street a radio-isotope is no more than an element given radio-active powers in the atomic pile. To the laboratory worker it is the device which makes possible human observation of living processes which formerly eluded the traditional techniques of research and analysis.

Radio-isotopes emit rays much as do X-rays and the behaviour of them with other substances can be recorded by instruments and even by photography. Their value in consequence to the world's scientific, medical, industrial, and agricultural progress cannot be calculated. The radio-isotopes—or "tracerbullets"—have come as a particular boon to medical research.

Mixed in minute quantities with animal or plant food, they can be followed, visibly to the camera or instruments, through complicated digestive and respiratory processes. They have thrown new light on blood circulation. They locate tumours. Tagged to bacteria, they promise to tell much about hitherto baffling diseases.

In Place Of Radium

From Harwell radio-isotopes are sent to the nation's medical research laboratories and specialised hospitals. Hub of this activity is the Medical Research Council's laboratory headquarters at mount Vernon, London. Here, among other discoveries, scientists have learned that cheap radio-phosphorus can take the place of costly radium in certain circumstances.

Radio-phosphorus helps to detect—but does not cure—tumours. Also engaged in this facet of research, Doctors B. Selverstone and A. K. Solomon, of Boston (Massachusetts), have observed that radio-phosphorus injected into veins settles in tumours in quantities eight to 32 times as great as in healthy tissue.

This accumulation of radio-activity can be detected by what is called a Geiger counter, thus pin-pointing the exact location of even small tumours. Where early detection and exact location for tumour surgery is vital—especially in cases of hidden brain tumours—radio-phosphorus might do a dramatic life-saving job.

For external use, blotting paper soaked in a solution containing radio-phosphorus can be applied to skin cancers. High-speed fragments from it penetrate into the top layers of skin, destroying cells which cause disease. Also, in the United States, scientists have made radio-active the germs of tuberculosis by feeding them with a solution of radio-phosphorus.

Radio-phosphorus, it will be seen, is becoming a formidable ally of medical research. If, for instance, a patient with malignant bone disease drinks a harmless solution of this radio-isotope, the powerful atoms rapidly make their way to the stricken tissue. There some of the atoms explode with healing effect within the malignant cells.

To Amputate Or Not

On the surface the uses to which radio-isotopes will gradually be applied seem endless. Already some are often employed in both research laboratory and hospital. Radio-sodium is a typical case. At Harwell they have concentrated on its production. In cases of accident a few drops of solution of this radio-isotopes will tell a surgeon whether a crushed limb needs to be amputated or not.

The first thing a surgeon must find out is whether the blood vessels have been so badly mutilated as to prevent circulation. Sometimes a feeble circulation is too minute to be felt but if a pulse exists the limb may be saved. He can quickly discover whether circulation exists by injecting a few drops of the radio-active solution below the injury. Instruments record the rays as atoms explode harmlessly in the bloodstream If the instruments detect atoms exploding above the crusched tissues it means that blood still circulates. The struggle then begins to save the limb.

Like the British, the Americans are seeking a cure for one of mankind's toughest foes: cancer. Two new techniques hold out hope that radio-active gold and iodine may eventually conquer the disease. At the Vanderbilt School of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee, experts have schieved some success with radio-active finely-dispersed gold injected directly into the cancer with a hypodermic needle.

The other method is similar, but is based on radio-iodine. Dr. O. P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute at the Memorial Hospital, New York City, has reported that the iodine method developed there is still complex but that it "apparently worked."

Once It Meant Surgery

Radio-iodine has revealed a characteristic which atomic physics experts term "selective localisation." It shows an unmistakable attraction to settle in or near the thyroid gland. Once there, its radiation begins to attack the malignant tissue, destroying what once had to be removed by delicate surgery.

Selective localisation has become the object of an intensive quest to find which parts of the body the various types of isotopes prefer to place themselves.

The Sloan-Kettering system, in contrast, has taken a reverse approach. Instead of seeking new isotopes Sloan-Kettering workers are concentrating on finding a way to direct radio-iodine to any part of the body where its healing radiation is needed.

In the gold technique, the radio-actiev isotope appears to remain where the injection places it. iodine can process is different. The iodine can be given either by mouth or—just as the gold—by injection . In each case, immediately after concentration on the affected part of the body, the radio-isotope—iodine or gold—attacks and destroys through its radiation malignant tissue in the vicinity without damage to the surrounding healthy cells.

How far these tracer bullets of medicine will lead research no one can predict. But the potentialities are great. Take the case of sugar diabetes. With radio-active sugar medical research workers one day may be able to track down the real cause of this, as yet incurable disease.

Nazis Go, But Buchenwald Goes On

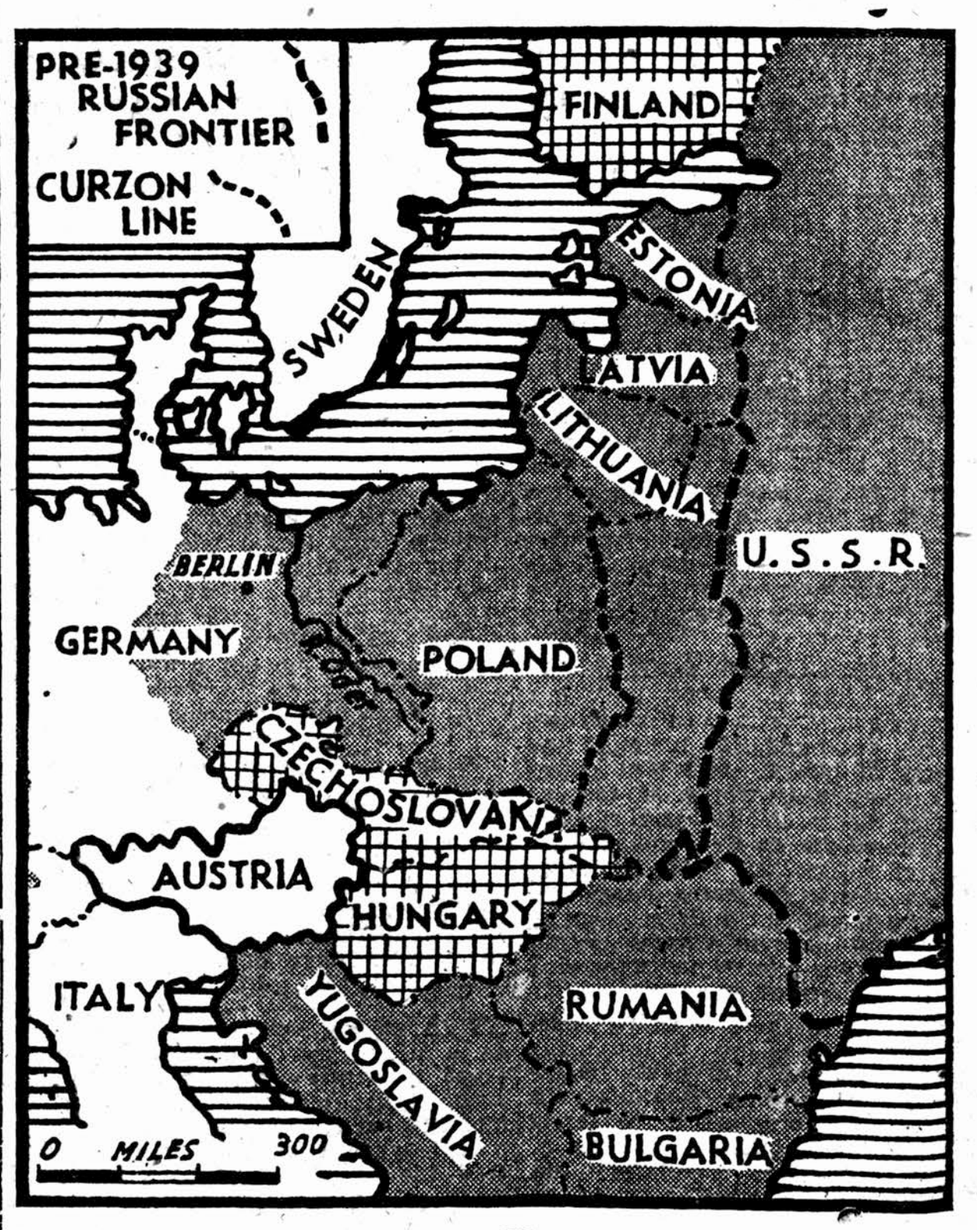
(Continued from Page 2)

world, filled with fear, with resignation, with bitterness. The reaction of these people is not to be compared to the reaction of people in occupied countries during this war, of the people of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia or Holland.

The Germans have not only stopped fighting; they have even stopped thinking that fighting might be possible and, above all, they have stopped hoping. No matter how much they talk about the coming American-Russian war, they do not seriously believe in their own liberation. And perhaps deep down in their hearts, it is a bad conscience which bothers them—the knowledge they have, even though they profess not to know anything, of the horrible deeds which the Nazis committed during their reign.

When the Germans signed the Volksbegehren, many of them murmured; "and who will arrest us 10 years hence for this signature?" they would not be surprised if they were arrested for doing something to which they were forced. Constant frustration has made them complete cynics. Nothing can surprise them anymore. But—and this is perhaps the most alarming feature of their reflections—they do not for one moment believe that whatever happens to them now is a consequence of what Germans have done before. They feel that foreigners have made a worse mess of things in Germany than they, the Germans, would have made. The feeling that the Germans, any Germans, are superior to these foreigners is growing by leaps and bounds. Thus it seems almost inevitable that sooner or later another supernationalist movement will gain momentum in these parts behind the iron curtain.

Shortly after the war, when various plans of what to do with Germany were discussed by the Allies, it was stressed that it was dangerous to have a starving nation in the middle of Europe, that it would breed all kinds of epidemics and that these epidemics would not respect frontiers of other countries. That part of Germany that lies behind the iron curtain is still a step ahead of starvation and epidemics have, so far, not occurred beyond what had to be expected.



Russia's expansionist policy; The shaded areas are controlled by the Soviet. Those in the process of going over are cross-shaded. Austria and Italy are on the Soviet tapis.

But in some other, intangible way, this zone is frightening in respect to what it may do to countries in the neighborhood; something is breeding here which cannot yet be named but which is weird and dangerous and filled with dark forebodings. Things are outwardly calm, too calm for comfort. Some day there will be lightning and thunder and the storm will not respect the frontiers of the Russian-occupied zone. That is why it is pertinent to all of Europe, and beyond it to the whole world to know what goes on inside the little houses and inside the little people behind the iron curtain.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

AMERICA SWEEPS BOARD IN DAVIS CUP. BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT. RECEPTION TO WORLD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS. INDIA VS. BOMBAY. EVERYBODY A CHANCE. WELL-BALANCED COMBINATIONS. SOCCER MATCHES TOO. NEW BADMINTON STARS. ENDLESS SUCCESSES FOR MUMTAZ CHINOY. UTTAM CHANDARANA STILL GOING STRONG!

The American Davis Cup team consisting of Frank Parker, Ted Schroeder, Gardner Mulloy and Bill Talbert proved too good for the Australians in the Challenge round. They made a clean sweep of the board, and despite the heroic efforts of Adrian Quist and his mates, the Aussies could not win a single match.

This clearly demonstrates the solid fact that in the world of lawn tennis the United States stand supreme. The defection of some of the leading players from amateur to professional make from time to time does not make the slightest difference to her commanding position.

Needless to mention, the progress and popularity of the game there is mainly due to the substantial support extended to it by the Government and the public at large.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

It is reported in the press that the British Government has decided to pay 80 per cent of the expenses involved in training and coaching the British athletes in different branches of sport. They must have been persuaded to take this very wise steps owing to the failure of the British athletes to win a single gold medal in the last World Olympic Games in their own Metropolis. They are determined to do better in the next Olympiad at Helsinki.

It is high time our National Government did something in this direction. It is no use merely blaming our athletes for not doing better. Nobody has helped them to rise higher. Whatever they have achieved so far is solely due to their own efforts and exertions. If we want them to beat the rest of the world, we must assist them in the way the other leading countries are doing. Criticism alone will not take us anywhere.

RECEPTIONS TO WORLD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

I hear that arrangements are being made to accord a grand reception to the Indian Hockey team who succeeded in retaining the World Championship for the fourth time in succession. Kishen Lal and his colleagues deserve all the praises and bouquets we may shower on them. They had gone on their mission with quiet confidence, but not without a certain amount of trepidation. The boasts of the Manager of the Pakistan Hockey side made them somewhat nervous at first. But the performances of their neighbours in England must have dispelled those fears and increased their determination to win at all costs. The Pakistanis must be sorry for their vain boasts now.

INDIA VS BOMBAY

I understand a match between India and Bombay will be staged at the Cooperage on September 22. I would very much like the players who were selected to represent these two sides for the engagement arranged just prior to their departure for England, but which was abruptly cancelled owing to some objections raised by the Coaches, to play for them. It will be a grand attraction for the public.

But if all the Bombay players—or most of them—are included in the All-India side, Bombay will not be able to put up a sufficiently strong combination at all—more so because most of the local stars are now out of practice.

GIVE EVERYBODY A CHANCE

Suppose if the team which represented India in the final match against England is lined up against Bombay at the Cooperage, Bombay will lose the services of Leo Pinto in goal, Gentle at full back, the entire half line consisting of Keshav, Amir Kumar and Maxie Vaz, and Kisher and Lawrie Fernandez in the forward line.

On the other hand, Francis, Akhtar Hussain, Claudius, Jaswant Rai, Nandi Singh and Latif will not be able to play at all. That will not be fair to them. I think all the players who went to England should be on view in this match. The all-India team may include Kishen Lal as their Captain, and Amir Kumar or Keshav as centre-half. The latter position has to be filled up by one of the other for them.

WELL-BALANCED COMBINATIONS

This will give both sides well-balanced combinations and their meeting will be a very attractive one. Probably Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, manager of the All-India team, would prefer the Champion team to play against Bombay—more so because all the previous Olympic teams lost to Bombay in the past. He would certainly not like the sorry tale to be repeated.

But what does it matter? We know,—and the world knows too,—that the Bombay players had to be given first preference in the final choice in England, although they were not so recognised by the selectors here in the first instance. It has to be admitted that Bombay contributed the Lion's share for India's success in every way. So there is no need to emphasise that point. Let us try and make the match a truly interesting one and at the same time give all the touring players an opportunity to exhibit their talents as best as they can and the exhibition a success too.

SOCCER MATCHES TOO

The soccer team will have two matches—also at the Cooperage—on September 23 and 24. The probable teams to oppose all-India will be Bombay and the Rest of India. I need hardly say that the three Bombay players, Sanjiva, Papen and Parab, who were in the Olympic team, will play for Bombay. Still the W.I.F.A. will have a rather difficult job to pick up a side which will be good enough for the all-India combination. Still a well-chosen side may give them a good run for their money.

The second match will be an attractive one, because the players for the Rest of India will be selected from those up-country teams who will be in Bombay for the Rovers Cup at that time. I understand Mohun Bagan and Bangalore Muslims will be here, among others, to supply the necessary opposition to the national team. The services of those who may be left out of the latter may also be requisitioned for the former if necessary. What we need is a keen contest.

NEW BADMINTON STARS

A new pair of badminton stars appears to have arisen on the local horizon. They are M. K. Patil and M. S. Bopardikar. In the C.C.I. Championships recently they not only accounted for a great pair like the Ullal brothers —Anant and Bala,—but conquered the redoubtable combination of George Lewis and Davinder Mohan of all-India fame. Their first victory was not a mere flash in the pan was fully demonstrated by their second success which earned them the Championship. It is hoped that they will pursue their triumphal march with bigger successes in the future. Bombay badly needs promising youngsters to rise to the top.

ENDLESS SUCCESSES FOR MUMTAZ CHINOY

Mumtaz Chinoy must be getting tired of her endless run of successes in the badminton world. Since Tara Deodhar left for America, there is nobody in India who can lower her colours. Sundar and Suman, Tara's sisters, have not be able to touch their elder sister's form. Then Mumtaz would have plenty of cause to worry about. It is time old Professor Deodhar took his younger daughters in hand and imparted to them all the technique he has gathered during his long, eventful and varied career.

The Western India Championships, now on at the Bombay Gymkhana, may provide some sensations in view of the fact that the team for the international competition will be selected from those who will give the best performances in it. But where is Prakash Nath to give Davinder a battle worthy of his steel?

UTTAM CHANDARANA STILL GOING STRONG.

There is not the least doubt in anybody's mind that the veteran Uttam Chandarana is still the No. 1 Table Tennis player in India. Wherever he goes he conquers his rivals without serious opposition. In Bombay we have nobody to touch him. Singles and men's doubles championships seem to come to him as a matter of course. It is not that he cannot annex mixed doubles titles as well. He can easily do so only if he would take up a suitable partner. He does not however bother to carry away all the trophies.

The women's Championships on the other hand, have become the monopoly of Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro. Gool claims the Singles most of the time, while Enil helps her to win the doubles. And between them they form the opposition in all the finals pretty frequently. The "old" stalwarts Perin Madon, Banoo Cama, Mabel Brodie and Meera, Gajendra Singh seem to be fading away from the arena they dominated for the last few years. Who are going to take up their places?

Major and Mrs. R. N. Sen, who were married in London recently. Major Sen is in the Royal Indian Artillery, and is the third son of Mr. S. N. Sen former Judge of the Bengal Judicial Service Mrs. Sen was formerly Miss Freny Hormusji, second daughter of Mrs. Hormusji of Secunderabad and the late Mr. Hormusji.

NO REST FOR THEM EVEN IN GRAVES!

10,000 Bodies Of U. S. War Dead To Be Removed

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 (Reuter).—The Belgian Government intervened tonight in a land ownership dispute threatening the removal of the bodies of 10,000 United States war dead, saying it would take over the cemetery and place it at the disposal of the United States War Graves Registration Command.

Two building societies, who own the land and who served a writ calling for evacuation on the U.S. authorities, would be paid an indemnity, it was stated.

The land was requisitioned shortly after Belgium's liberation, and the two societies claimed the Americans held the property without permission and right.

The cemetery is being officially closed next Wednesday, when the bodies will be either repatriated or transferred to other U.S. cemeteries in Europe.

Ferdinand Of Bulgaria Dead

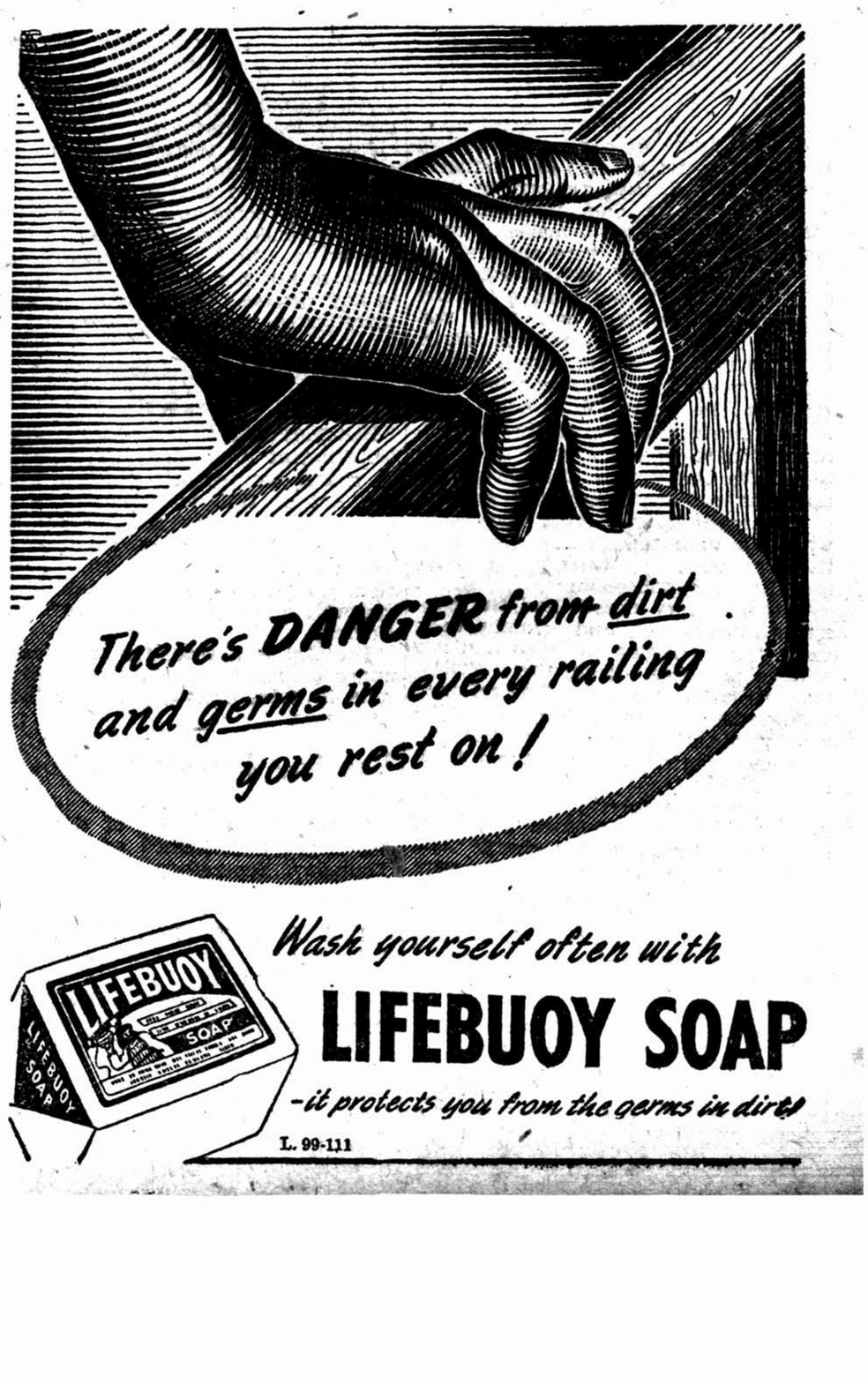
PARIS, Sept. 11 (Reuter): Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria died at Coburg, Germany, last night after a heart attack, Agence France Presse reported early today.

He was aged 87.

In 1915 he brought his country into the first Great War on the side of Germany He was, after the German Kaiser, the most caricatured monarch in Europe, being known as "Foxy Ferdy".

When Allied troops, operating from Salonica, broke through the Bulgarian front in September 1918, Ferdinand could not face the ignomy of defeat. He packed his trunks and fled to the old family castle at Coburg where he had played as a child.

PARIS, September 11 (UPI): The alleged suppression of Trade Union and civil liberties in India and the proposed All Asia Trade Union Conference are two of the subjects which the World Federation of Trade Unions Executive has been called upon to discuss when it meets in Paris next Friday.



P. W. D. OFFICE BURGLED

Thieves Arrested While Decamping With Booty

BOMBAY, Saturday. — Thieves broke into the offices of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay at Flora Fountain on Thursday night and stole 7 typewriters, 2 table lamps, 4 photo-flood lamps, a bulb and a plug, valued totally at Rs. 7,138, police reported today.

On Friday afternoon a taxi speeding along Nagpada was halted and searched when the typewriters and photo-flood lamps, concerned in the theft, were seized.

Two men travelling in the car were arrested. They gave their names as Cosmos Fernandes and Yusuf Kader. Later, on their information, another person, Mohamad Kassam, was taken into custody.

Fernandes, Kadar, and Kassam were produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning and ordered to be remanded in police custody for a fortnight.

Pickpocket's Luck

Victim Turns Benefactor

A pickpocket was in luck.

Talk of the luck of a pickpocket! It may mean he landed a fat wad of notes and not an empty purse.

But in this case. his luck was that he did grab a good wad of currency notes, but was caught in doing so.

His luck was not in the bunch of notes, but in the man who owned them—his prospective victim who turned his benefactor.

It happened in the compartment of a suburban train between Kurla Sion at 8-10 p.m. A city businessman, homeward bound, felt a tug at his pocket and caught a famished looking youth pulling his purse out. He collared the man. The crowd of fellow passengers were about to set on him and lambast him. when the merchant intervened, put him on a bench and like a schoolmaster dealing with an erring pupil interrogated him.

The pickpocket whined and said that he was hungry and had no other means of getting food except the one he had tried.

"Will you work and earn an honest living?" the businessman asked him.

The young man said: "Yes", only too readily. "Give me a chance, and I will prove as honest as any worthy citizen" he pleaded.

The businessman gave him a rupee for his immediate food and asked him to report at his office for his job.

REFUGEES CLASH WITH POLICE

One Constable Iniured: Seven Arrests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A free fight between the Yellow Gate Police and a batch of refugees occurred on Friday afternoon at Alexandra Docks. One constable sustained injuries in the melee, while seven refugees who were involved in the encounter have been arrested.

The trouble started with a quarrel between two refugees over their respective shares in the proceeds, derived from the sale of two stolen tins of milk powder. A police constable on duty at the docks, intervened and having heard the gist of the quarrel, attempted to take the men into custody. On the way to the police station, the culprits raised an alarum, with the result that other refugees who had been temporarily settled in the area came to their rescue, and assaulted the policeman.

The mob very nearly had the constable overpowered and might have succeeded in freeing the men had not a force of police from the Yellow Gate rushed to his aid. The refugees tried to beat off the police, who withstood the assault, in spite of the hail of stones which fell on them from all directions.

Commendable foresight was shown by the police who feigned a retreat and then returned to the charge. The refugees, taken by surprise, were driven against the wall of a godown, into a position which left open no line of escape. The police then made a mild lathi charge which reduced their opponents to a state of submission.

Seven of the assailants were immediately arrested and put into custody. One of the constables who sustained injuries in the miniature battle was rushed to the hospital for treatment.

SIX BURNT ALIVE

Neighbours Watch Tragedy At Malad Helplessly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six members of a Gujarati family were burnt alive in one of the grimmest human tragedies witnessed in the Bombay suburbs on Thursday night.

With them also died a family dog, whose agonised barking and whining woke up two other members of the family who managed to save themselves from the consuming flames by jumping on to the low roof of a cattle shed adjoining the little suburban bungalow.

Five hundred residents of the area who were drawn to the spot by the flames stood by helpless, as their entrance was barred by a locked gate. Before they could scale the walls and get to the house it was too late to do much—except to remove two of the sufferers to the distant K.E.M. hospital in the city. One of the two died in hospital last night.

Krishna Balwant Ambalal Shah, proprietor of a celluloid bangle factory at Goregaon with his family consisting of his wife, three daughters, three sons and a daughter-in-law lived in small single storied bungalow inside the compound of Kesar Baug, Haji Bapubhai Road, Malad.

Only a "bhayya" lived on the ground floor of the house; its first floor being fully occupied by Shah and his family. It appears that Shah had removed some stock of celluloid bangles from his Goregaon workshop to his residence to be delivered against orders from one of his customers.

HAPPY DAY

Thursday was a happy day in his family. Negotiations for the marriage of his 20 year old daughter Aruna had just been concluded. The bridegroom was to arrive next morning, when the date of marriage was to be fixed. The happy family retired to rest unaware of the dark shadow of death that hung over them.

Shah, his wife Lalitabai, three daughters, Aruna (20), Sharmista (9), Kokila (11) and his son Ushakant (14) were all sleeping in the front and main room of the house. TThe elder son of the family, Suryakant and his wife Premalata were sleeping in a small backroom. Another son, Prabhat (17) slept in the front verandah.

The family pet a small dog was chained at the back verandah.

It is surmised that the stock of celluloid bangles somehow caught fire at night—though there is no explanation by what human or non-human agency the fire came there. In a moment, flames shot and the wooden and tile bungalow was burning like matchwood.

Woken by the barking of the dog, Suryakant and Premalata found house on fire, opened a window of the room in which they slept and jumped on to the roof of a low cattle shed, which was providentially next to their room.

Prabhat who was sleeping on the front verandah, got up and rushed down the stairs, but as the staircase was already on fire he was badly burnt. But injured as he was, he managed to run clear of the burning wreck and thus saved himself.

In the room where the largest number of the members of the family slept, Lalitabai was the first to realise that their home was on fire. Instinctively she rushed out, but remembering her children she rushed back to the room to save them.

By then the main props of the bungalow having been burnt the entire first floor caved, collapsed and the human beings inside were caught in a tangle of wreckage.

When the neighbours were able to break in and institute a search only Shah, the head of the family found himself out half alive. He and his injured son were removed to hospital. He died. Only Prabhat is making progress.

There is no fire brigade at Malad. An engine was called from Bandra and it reached there two hours after.

It was no more needed!

RS. 1,14,100 WORTH GOLD RECOVERED

Two Chinese Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Had Ahong Thomson and Thom Lung behaved normally they might have got away with a wealth of gold. But the nervousness and undue anxiety of the two Chinese to reach an unknown destination attracted the attention of a wary police officer who recovered one thousand tolas of gold from the men.

It is reported that Ahong and Thom were employed as carpenters aboard the s.s. "Dumra". On Friday night, they were seen in the vicinity of Playhouse trying to hire a cab in suspicious circumstances. While they were in the act of haggling with the taxi-driver over the fare, Deputy Inspector Talwar of the Lamington Road Police Station walked up to the cab to see what the argument was about.

The Chinese did not seem to be pleased at this interruption. What increased the olice office'r supicions were the two bags which the men were carrying, and which seemed unusually heavy for their size. The officer seized the bags and discovered that they were loaded with gold for which the Chinese could give no plausible explanation.

Ahong and Thom were placed under arrest and taken to the Lamington Road Police Station where it was found that the gold weighed 1000 tolas and was valued at Rs. 1,14,000. A search of their houses made later revealed no further haul. The police are making enquiries into the antecedents of the men and the source of the gold.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kaushalyabai Jaisingh, (20) residening at Topiwala Building, is reported to have fallen from the third floor of the building last night and received fatal injuries on the head to which she succumbed a little later in the K.E.M. Hospital.

She is stated to have been mentally deranged.

ATTEMPT TO SEND BATTERY SETS TO HYDERABAD FOILED

Three merchants were arrested by the Railway Police at V.T. Station on Friday night for attempting to convey 15 dozen battery sets and two bundles of needles to Hyderabad. The men were taken into custody while they were boarding the Madras Express.

MAN STABBED ON KURLA ROAD

A man was found bleeding from knife wounds on the road to Kurla on Friday night. He gave his name as Habibullah, but beyond this his identity is unknown as he lost consciousness before the police could question him further.

It is believed that the man was stabbed by some unknown assailants. who absconded before the arrival of the police. No arrests have been made so far, nor is suspicion attached to any persons. The case is being investigated by the Kurla Police

Bombay Children Act Of 1948

BOMBAY, Sept. 11, (U.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have published a Bill entitled the Bombay Children Act of 1948 to consolidate and amend the present law for the custody and protection of children as well as for the custody trial, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of youthful offenders in the Province of Bombay.

The Bill is a revolutionary measure and a great advance on the Children Acts in force in some of the Indian Provinces.

Bombay Legislative Council Session

The monsoon session of the Bombay Legislative Council commences on Thursday, September 16, at 2 p.m. at the Council Hall, Poona.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10, (Reuter): A 39-year old Dutch Franciscan Father Alcuinus (Jacobus Cornelis) Van Miltenburg will be consecrated Bishop of Karachi at Karachi on October 3.

He will be ordained by Mgr. Francesco B. Cialeo, Dominian Bishop of Multan (Pakistan) the Bishop of Allahabad Mgr. Leonardus Raymond and Mrg. Grotious.

RATS COST BOMBAY RS. 50,000 A YEAR

Municipality Sanctions Rs. 9,500 For 500 Extra Traps

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality, at its meeting, yesterday, sanctioned a budget of Rs. 9,500 for the purchase of 500 more rat traps, a blower for the rat incinerator at the Haffkine Institute and ancillary stores and equipment.

The rat—the legendary animal that takes pride of place at the foot of God Ganesh—costs the Bombay ta—payer Rs. 50,000 every year. This is only for catching rat and takes no account of what they eat and what they destroy.

The Municipality spends this amount on its rat catching squad. The Municipality maintains a special staff of 500 in the Public Health Department whose sole occupation is to destroy rats in the city. About 400 rat traps are distributed to catch these swift and smart creatures that shuffle about in open daylight in alleys, lanes and gutters. Neither the presence of human beings nor that of the deadly enemy—the cat—can deter the rats in this city from dancing about in search of food in evil-smelling garbage and stinking sewers.

The total rat population of Bombay at present is equal to the city's human population, it is estimated. Over 30,00,000 of rats infest the dark alleys and dilapidated buildings in the city. although ove 2,000 rats are killed every day by the rat extermination squad.

The rat's rate of reproduction is terrific. A single couple can breed over 600 rats in a year. When a mouse is hardly six months old, it starts its reproductive function and at this rate, it is calculated, a single couple can multiply to over 3,00,00,000 within three years.

Rats not only spread epidemics like plague and typhus among human beings, but are responsible for the destruction of food, cloth and paper on a colossal scale. It is estimated that a single rat destroys goods worth Rs. 10 every year.

According to an official of the Public Health Department of the city Municipality, the rats in Bombay have been freed from the bacterial germ of plague and typhus by using certain chemical process in feeding them. But plague cases keep cropping up off and on. Only in March last, a few cases occurred at Sewri. The Municipal anti-rat machinery was concentrated on the area and about 200,000 rats were destroyed in a week. This immediately checked the spread of the disease.

The Public Health officer stressed, however, that there can be no complete safety unless the battle against the rats is intensified and their population is reduced to far below that of the humans in this overcrowded city.

Ceiling Price Of Cotton

BOMBAY, Sept. 11, (U.P.I.): A Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner, India, today said:

"By his notification No. TCS 1/48 dated the Ist September, 1948 as amended by the notification No. TCS 1/48(1) dated the 3rd September 1948 the Textile Commissioner has issued a General Permission under Clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945 and these notifications fix floor and ceiling prices for cotton of the descriptions specified. As there appear to be doubts in certain quarters about the effect of the said notifications on the prices payable under the ready contracts and delivery contracts entered into before 1st September, 1948, and relating to cotton of 1947/48 or earlier seasons the Textile Commissioner desires to make it clear that the price payable under the said ready and delivery contracts will be the price payable under the said ready and delivered contracts will be the price agreed upon in the contracts themselves and is not affected by the floor and ceiling prices as specified in the said notifications.

NAGPUR, Sept. 10, (A.P.I.): Four detenus in the Nagpur jai are reported to have been on hunger-stirike for the last two days demanding abolition of classification of political prisoners and other facilities.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Snud 10 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 8 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 10 1318
Sunrise 6-26 a.m. Sunset 18-44 p.m.
Hightide 08-38, 19-47 Lowtide 00-45, 15-28

Today's Engagements

CONGRATULATORY MEETING: A public meeting under the auspices of the Ramgarhia Association Bombay today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Laxmi Narain Baug, near Bombay Glass Works (Shivaji Park) to meet S. Ganga Singh and S. Partap Singh Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay presiding.

'NATURE CURE' Public lecture by Prof. Kameshwara Sharma, M.A.N.D. at 5-30 p.m. at the residence of G.B. Naravane B.B. & C.I. Rly. quarters, No. 7/5 opp. Shankar Temple Dadar Junction.

KANNADA SANGEETA NATAKA SABHA: Will stage "Sansara-Sagara" a social drama in Kannada in memory of late Mr. B. G. Naik a founder of K. S. Sabha in aid of Bengare Narayan Haridas today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel Varthak Vibhooshnd B. V. Bhoomaraddi will be preside.

C. W. & A. ASSOCIATION: The discussion group of the Contemporary Writers' and Artists' Assn. will meet today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Chetana 34 Rampart Row, Fort, when Shri Rohit Dave will lead public discussion on the Trends of Modern Gujerati Poetry.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "The absolute reality and how to attain him" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Matunga-Music concert by Sangeetha Bhushanam Vaidyanatha Iyer. Vocal: Shri R. N. Subramania Iyer. Violin: Sri V. U. Subramania Iyer. Mirudangam at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at Podar College Hall.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Annual general meeting today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Bhuta Nivas King's Circle Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bulding Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on the subject of 'Death and After' 6-15 p.m. today (Sunday).

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharati Music competition at 9-30 a.m Sangham premises.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Prof. G. S. Bal, Professor of Chemistry. Khalsa Collesge, will speak on 'Science and Industry' in the Ananddashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Mr. N. L. Kodikal President of the Association will preside.

SINDHI LITERATURE: Public meeting to consider the future of Sindhi Literature today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Gulistan", 12th Road Khar. Mr. Lalchand A Jagtiani will preside.

FOUNDER'S DAY GATHERING: of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution at 33, Queen's Road Bombay today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Naval Tata

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY. Mr. K. V. Soman's lecture on "How to predict rains" at 4 p.m. and Mr. Y. K. Pradhan on "What Libra ingress indicates" at 5 p. m. today (Sunday) at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 25 Chowpaty Road.

FOODGRAINS RATION QUANTUM and the maximum proportions prescribed for different cereals in the Greater Bombay rationed area, for the week Sept. 12/19 remain the same as during the previous week.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal music by Gayanacharya Anant Manohar Joshi of Oundh at 9 a.m. today (Sunday) at Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi.

MOUNT MARY FEAST TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

The Commissioner of Police has issued orders for regulating vehicular traffic in Bandfa on September 12 and 19 during the Mount Mary Feast.

Parking or halting of any vehicle at the Church along the routes for a time more than what is absolutely necessary for setting down occupants of vehicles is prohibited. Motor buses and all motor drawn conveyances shall set down their passengers at Mount Mary Hill Police Chowky and then proceed via Pereira Road into Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road. For details see the advertisement columns in this issue.

ALL-STANDING TRAMS TO GO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The all-standing tram cars which were introduced in Bombay City as an experimental measure at the request of the Government of Bombay will now with the approval of the Government be converted back to the normal seating arrangements it is learned.

It is expected that this conversion will be completed within a week. In the meantime the numbers of all-standing cars will be reduced daily.

UMRETH AND NANDGAON MARKETS

The Government of Bombay has decided that from October next, the area within a radius of seven miles from the Umreth Town in the Kaira District will be the market area for the purposes of purchase and sale of tur, gram, chola, udid, mug, math, val, groundnut (shelled and unshelled) castor seed sesaum paddy (husked and unhusked), bajri, bavto, kodra and wheat.

The Government has also decided that from September 15, 1948 the area of Nandgaon taluka in the Nasik District wil be a market area for the purposes of purchase and sale of cotton (ginned and unginned), groundnut (shelled and unshelled), sesamum safflower, fram mug, bajri, wheat and jowar.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Shivaji Works Limited, Tikekarwadi (Sholapur District), and the workmen employed under it has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Court consisting of Mr. M. K. Trilokekar.

The dispute between the Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay, and its workmen has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Court consisting of Diwan Bahadur D. G. Karmarkar.

Tagai Loans To Cyclone Sufferers

The Government of Bombay has placed at the disposal of the Collector of Thana a sum of Rs. 1,40,000/- for distribution as tagai to those who suffered in a cyclone in Bassein and Palkhar Talukas, to meet their requirements of grain, ground-nut cake and the like Provision ha also been made for granting land revenue remissions in deserved cases.

Nehru To Address Public Meeting On Wednesday

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India will address a public meeting at Chaupatty at 5-45 p.m on Wednesday, September 15, when he will be in the city in connection with the homecoming of H.M.I.S Delhi.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Sept. 12.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Violin Par Ramkali 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 9-0 Vinodini Dixit 9-20 Jagannathbuwa Purohit (Vocal) 11-0 Talkie Tunes 11-30 Thakiche Lagna (M) by C B Bavdekar 12-0 Vub Sound News 12-15 S D Batish (Geet aur Ghazal 12-35 Jaltarang 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Gaud Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Philadelphia Orchestra 4-20 Jagannathbuwa Purohit (Vocal) 5-0 Champaklal Veragiwala Guj Geet (Khabardar) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Master Babu Ghazal (Khumar) 6-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-0 Thumri 7-10 Locals 7-15 Kannad Geets 7-30 J L Ranade (Purva Kalyan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Tohfai Nizat (Opera in Urdu written by Shahid Badayuni 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Chamber Music.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5-45 p.m. Narayendas Jekisondas and Party (Gujarati Prachin Bhajano) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Champaklal Veragiwala Guj Pad (Khabardar) 8-15 Master Babu Ghazal (Dard) 9-0 S D Batish (Geet aur Ghazal) 9-20 Vinodini Dixit (Thumri) 10-0 Wamanrao Sadolikar Basant

Parliament Review on Air Hon Mr. Jaipalj Singh will broadcast a review of the last session of the Dominion Parliament at 8.35 a.m. today (Sunday). by the Bombay Station on 244 metres.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 11 (API.) Folowing is the weather summary for Saturday the 11th September 1948:—

Yesterday's extended low over the United Provinces and neighbourhood is bevaming less marked. Rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in Assam, the west and north Central Provinces and Central India. There have also been local showers in Orissa, the East United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and along and near the Coromandel Circars coast.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 12th:—Rainfall will increase in Bihar and decrease along the Coromandel Circars coast. Widespread rain with scattered heavy fall is likely in Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal, the East United Provinces, in and near the East Punjab Hills, east Central India and the north Central Provinces and local rain in Chota Nagpur, in the plains of the East Punjab, and in west Central India. Weak monsoon conditions will prevail elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An earthquake shocw of moderate intensity at its orgin about 4450 miles away from Poona and with epicentre near lat. 42 N. and long. 147 E. in the Pacific to the north-east of Japan, was recorded by the seismographs at the Merteorological Office, Poona, at 19 hours 29 minuts I S T on Friday the 10th September 1948.

Another shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1690 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs at the Meteorologiva l Office, Poona, at 17 hours 38 mins. I S T on the same day.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 11 (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 09-00 hours I S T on 11th September 1948:—

Ahmedabad 94 78 0 8.1 minus 17.1 Allahabad 87 77 0.1 47.4 plus 16.3 Bangalore 84 67 0 22.8— Baroda 90 74 0 11.6— Benares 91 77 1.3 60.8 plus 29.7 Bhopal 79 72 0.1 48.2 plus 6.6 BOMBAY 88 75 0.2 57.1 minus 4.2 Calcutta 87 76 0.9 44.5 plus 2.3 Cuttack 84 77 0.2 42.3 plus 2.2 Delhi 92 76 0.1 29.7 plus 10.5 Hyderabad (Dn) 86 71 0 16.8 minus 1.6 Hyderabad (Sd) 81 80 0 4.4 minus 1.3 Indore 76 71 [illegible] 36.8 plus 9.2 Madras 95 75 0.4 8.9 minus 2.9 Mussoorie 68 56 0 65.1 minus 4.1 Mysore 85 68 0 11.8 plus 1.2 Nagpur 82 72 0.2 30.3 minus 8.0 Pachmarhi 68 66 1.8 87.0 plus 21.9 Patna 89 79 0.2 26.5 minus 8.4 Poona 87 71 0 14.1 minus 2.2 Queta 92 56 0 0.2 minus 0.8 Rajkot 93 77 0 5.9 minus 15.3 Shillong 73 64 1.4 65.4 plus 17.3 Simla 68 58 0.1 39.4 minus 3.1.

Crafts Training Centre At Kalyan Refugee Camp

The Government of Bombay has accorded sanction to the establishment of a small scale industry and a training centre at the refugee camp at Kalyan. The refugees will be trained in the various crafts and trades enabling them to earn their livelihood as skilled craftsmen.

For expenditure of a capital nature, such as the purchase and installation of initial equipment, plant, machinery and other accessories required in connection with the Scheme, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 500,000 has been sanctioned. Recurring expenditure on stippends to the trainees, raw materials and the cost of free board to honorary workers and other matters had also been sanctioned.

The Scheme will be run on a commercial basis, and will be in charge of an Administrative Officer. Mr. Ray, at present working as a Service Manager in the Victory X-Ray Corporation Limited, Bombay, has been appointed as Administrative Officer.—

To assist in and supervise the implementation of the Scheme, a Controlling Committee will be formed with the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation as its Chairman.

BUILDING SITES IN THE NEW CAPITAL OF EAST PUNJAB

1. Persons, firms or institutions wishing to buy or lease sites in the new Capital of East Punjab to be located near Chandigarh in the Kharar Tansil of the Ambala district, should appl. to the undersigned in the form reproduced below
2. Printed copies of forms will be available in Hindi Gurmukhi and English from the offices of all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in East Punjab, all Tahsildars, District Publicity Officers and the undersigned Applications can also be made on typed copies of the form below.—

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN THE NEW CAPITAL FOR

(a) Residence
(b) Business or Commerce
(c) Industry
(d) Other purposes.

1. Name of (i) person.
(ii) firm, or
(iii) institution.

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

2. Present address
3. Father's (or manager's in case of (ii) and (iii) name and address)
4. Profession or trade engaged in.
5. Purpose for which land is required State whether it is for —
(a) residence,
(b) business or commerce,
(c) industry,
(d) any other purpose which may be specified.
6. Area of land required in Kanals and Marlas

Purpose	Area	
	Kanals	Marlas
Residence		
Business or Commerce		
Industry.		
Any other purpose.		

7. State whether you wish to purchase the land or acquire it on long lease.
8. Do you own a house or shop in East Punjab? If so, where?
9. Are you a refugee?
If so, from which district and what was your previous occupation?
10. Did you own any shop, house, business or industrial concern in West Punjab? If so where, and give particulars in brief
11. Date by which the land is actually wanted

Signature _____
Date _____

A. L. FLETCHER.
I C S
Secretary to Government East Punjab
Medical, Local Government, Industries Departments
and Officer on Special Duty (Capital)

ENEMY REPULSED IN NAUSHERA

Pakistan Army Captain Among 60 Killed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11. (A.P.I.): Sixty of the enemy were counted killed and 130 were estimated wounded in an engagement between Indian Army troops and a strong enemy force in the Naushahra sector on Sept. 9, says to-day's Defence Ministry "communique" on Kashmir.

Those killed included a captain of the Pakistan Army

The action began when approximately 50 hostiles in civilian clothes started sniping our positions on the afternoon of Sept. 9. Later, reinforced by regular troops of the Pakistan Army, the enemy attempted to surround a part of our positions. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

In another engagement in the same sector, ten hostiles were killed.

In the Chakothia area, Indian Army patrols killed eight hostiles and wounded four in an ambush.

There is nothing to report from other sectors

U.N. COMMISSION TO GO TO PARIS

To Report On Kashmir To Security Council

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11. (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan will leave for Europe about Sept. 22 to complete the interim report to be submitted to the Security Council during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris it was decided by the Commission at a meeting here this morning.

The following 'communique' has been issued by the Commission today:

U.N.C.I.P. met today and discussed various internal administrative affairs including travel plans for the groups of delegates proceeding to both eastern and western Kashmir during the next few days.

It was decided that the Commission would go to Europe about Sept 22 were the interim report will be completed.

The group going to Srinagar will leave Palam Airport on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. The exact time of departure of the group going to Western Kashmir on Tuesday has not been decided.

The next formal meeting of the Commission will be held when the group of delegates going to Eastern Koshmir joins the other group in Srinagar.

FRENCH CABINET IN THE MAKING

Schuman May Continue As Foreign Minister

PARIS, Sept. 11 (Reuter): France's newly elected Premier, M. Henri Queuille, now holding Cabinet-making talks, said this afternoon that he hoped to announce the list of his Ministers later today.

It was understood that M. Robert Schuman, of the M. R. P. (Popular Republicans), would remain as Foreign Minister.

In general, it was though that the Socialist and M. R. P. Ministers in the last administration would retain their old posts in M. Queuille's new Cabinet.

General Charles de Gaulle, continuing his 1,000-mile speech-making tour of southern France, criticised today "successive Ministerial cliques" who wished to delay the day when the country would vote for a fresh National Assembly. Speaking at Toulon he said: "We condemn such cliques for they will lead us nowhere."

"The leadership of the nation is not what it should be. The people must express their wish. I am convinced that when the country is consulted it will be General de Gaulle and those who follow him who will reconstruct France. "Since our destiny is certain, France must speak. One cannot stifle the voice of a great nation.

"We must conduct our affairs with dignity."

Pakistan Premiers To Confer

DACCA, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): A conference of Prime Ministers of provinces of Pakistan has been summoned to meet at Karachi on September 13, it is learnt. Mr. Khwaja Nizimuddin Premier of East Bengal, who returned here from a tour of Sylhet District last night is leaving for Karachi by air tomorrow.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN PILANI

Dr. Rajendra Prasad with Lt. Comdr. S. D. Pande, Secretary, Birla Education Trust, at a recent function at the Birla College, Pilani.

NO REPLACEMENT OF 'BANDE MATARAM'

W. Bengal P. C. C. Executive Council's Plea: Demand For Changing Western Boundary Of Province

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The newly constituted Executive Council of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee today adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that "Bande Mataram" "the ever inspiring song with a great historical tradition behind it" should be accepted as the national anthem of free India.

The resolution said that "Bande Mataram" was so long treated as the national anthem of India and was closely connected with India's struggle for independence that thousands of patriots had sacrificed their lives in its honour. Its replacement by another song, it said could not even be imagined.

The Council, therefore, requested the A.I.C.C. to take necessary steps to have "Bande Mataram" recognised and accepted as the national anthem of India.

CHANGE W. BENGAL BOUNDARY

By another resolution the Council supported "the proposal of the West Bengal members of the Constituent Assembly for changing the western boundary of West Bengal by inclusion therein of some Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar" and requested the Congress Working Committee immediately to take necessary steps to carry into effect that proposal.

The Council expressed great concern at the contined rising prices of essential commodities and discussed various suggestions for effectively arresting the evils of corruption and black-marketting. The President was empowered to appoint a sub-committe to go into the details of the suggestions in the light of the recommendations that might be received from the A.I.C.C. and the Government of India

RAM HARI ROY EXPELLED

The Council expelled from the Congress Mr. Ram Hari Roy for contesting Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, the candidate nominated by the Central Congress Parliamentary Board from the Maldah-cum-West Dinajur Rural General Constituency in the recent election in defiance of the directives of the Congress President. The Council also ratified the action of the Provincial Congress President in suspending Mr. Roy.

STRIVE FOR "PURNA SWARAJ"

By another resolution the Council called upon Congress workers to strive for the achievement of "Purna Swaraj" as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and the establishment of Krishak-Praja-Majdoor Raj for this purpose it was essential that the Congress organisation in the Province should be strengthened.

The Council therefore, urged all Congress workers to be up and doing with the programme of constructive work in their respective areas as without such work the peaceful progress of India towards Socialism would be impossible and the horror of a civil war now seen in China, Burma and Malaya, cannot be prevented in India.

Military Opens Fire On Policemen On Strike

BANGALORE INCIDENT: ONE DEAD, FIVE INJURED

BANGALORE, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The strike of policemen at the Bangalore Civil Station took a turn for the worse today leading to the Military opening fire to disperse the strikers who had assembled in front of the Government Secretariat.

Five persons were injured as a result of firing. One of them later died in hospital.

The entire police force at the Civil Station, who are on strike held a meeting this morning at which the Government's refusal to their demands was made known. The strikers then went in procession to the Secretariat to place their demands before the Ministers. Under orders from the District Magistrate they were asked not to proceed towards the Secretariat. But as they persisted the Military commandant was ordered to disperse them.

Two rounds were fired at first but as the strikers did not disperse, another six rounds were fired.

Prohibitory orders have been enforced in the Civil Station Area.

ASSOCIATION OF WORLD 'VARSITIES

Radhakrishnan Elected To Interim Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (UPI): The preparatory conference of representatives of universities which recently met at Utrecht, Netherlands, has recommended the formation of an International Association of Universities. An Interim Committee of ten was appointed by the conference to develop plans for such an organisation.

Dr. Sravapalli Radhakrishnan was elected to be a member of this committee.

Thirty-three countries participated in the Conference in which Indian Universities were represented by the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University and the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University. Principal G. M. Sinha, Bhagalpur College, also attended the Conference as an observer. All the three were the nominees of the Inter-University Board.

On behalf of the Government of India, Mr. M. S. Sundaram, Secretary, Education Department, Indian High Commissioner's Office, London, attended the Conference as an observer.

League Party In Corporation Ceases To Be Communal

A meeting of the Muslim League Party in the Municipal Corporation was held at Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road Bombay on Saturday when the following resolution was adopted:

"It is resolved that the Muslim League Party in the Corporation has ceased to be a communal party and the members have organised themselves into a non-communal party which will be known as "Peoples' Party" and its membership will be open to all."

All members except one voted for the Resolution.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan, M. L. A., J. P., was in the Chair.

No Starvation Deaths In Saurashtra

RAJKOT Sept. 11 (API.) The Chif Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, categorically denied press reports today relating to starvation in certain parts of Saurashtra and said that no persons have died of starvation in Wadhwan.

He also deprecated the publication of such reports which are likely to create panic. He added "the Government are fully alive to the situation and have geared up their machinery to meet any contigency that might arise in the event of failure of rains."

SIMLA, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The East Punjab Government have decided to onstitute Works Committees in all industrial establishments in which hundred or more workers are employed or have been employed on any day in the preceding twelve months Employers and workmen will have equal representation on these committees.

Land Reform Bill In Bombay Assembly

PROVISION FOR TENANTS TO BUY LAND FROM LANDLORDS

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 11: A far — reaching piece of legislation, which aims at eliminating absentee landlordism and eventually creating a class of peasant — proprietors, is on the anvil in the Provincial Legislature. The Bill repeals the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, but re-incorporates its useful provision.

It puts together the general provisions regarding tenancies, their duration, maximum rent, commutation of crop — share rent into cash, prohibition of receiving rent in terms of service or labour and abolition of all cesses.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

What promises to be the most debated bill of the present session, the bill to amend the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and to make certain other provisions in regard to those lands, was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay. The Home Minister's speech which lasted for more than one hour and ten minutes was listened to by the House with rapt attention. The Home Minister described the Bill as "the final stage in land reform". He said: "With the enactment of the present bill the land reform we have always wanted will be accomplished in about five years. The bill is so framed that we will need no further chance".

Mr. Morarji Desai further said that the present bill was a consolidation of existing provisions, amendments and certain new provisions. Before 1939 there was practically no regulation for tenancy except the Land Revenue Code. This gave no relief to a large number of tenants. Even permanent tenants found it hard to sustain their claims in a court of law.

Though the bulk of the land in the province was held in unalienated tenure, one-third of the land was under alienated tenure. Even in Raitwari all lands were not cultivated, but landlords leased them to tenants and lived on the income. This resulted in insecurity and since tenants could be ousted at will they had to submit to all manner of demands. This resulted in the deterioration of agriculture in the province for the agriculturists lost all incentive to labour hard. In most cases the rent was half the produced and sometimes more. On the top of all this the tenant could be evicted anytime.

PROVISION OF SECURITY

To remedy this the Congress Government in the Province brought in the Tenancy Bill to control rent and provide security. It was at first applied to certain selected parts and later to the whole province. The working of the act in the selected areas in 1941 onwards and its working in all amended form from 1946 throughout the Province disclosed certain defects and difficulties in the administration due to the variety of tenures, customs and usages prevailing in different parts of the Province.

"The Act, as it stands, does not allow Government to make peasant-proprietors" The time had come when land reform could be put on a basis which would give practical shape to Government's ideas in the matter. "We want no intermediary between cultivator and Government".

ELIMINATING MIDDLEMEN

There were certain ways open to Government to bring this end of eliminating the middlemen who did no cultivation, stayed away from the land and lived on rents. The Government could buy of the land of absentee landlords. But they were not immediately doing it for the step was not practicable and entailed too much disturbance of the financial equilibrium. It was never the Government's intention to expropriate landlords without compensation. That would not be profer. But to pay on unfair, inflated price was also not proper. Prices must have a relation to productivity. To make a gift of it to the cultivators by first buying up the land, would also not be proper nor would Government be justified in undertaking such financial burdens.

What the present bill aimed to do was to prevent absentee landlords from selling out to non-agriculturists. It would be bad if land passed into the hands of non-agriculturists. Besides there were uncultivated lands. Government had made provision for taking of such lands, for self-sufficiency. Food had to be achieved under all circumstances. In this bill, Government had also provided for taking up the management of estates and holdings of landlords with a view to regulate landlord-tenant relations. Continuing, the Minister said that land reform could be attempted in four different ways 'viz' the establishment of large estates, collective farming, peasant-proprietors and through co-operative farming. The first could be ruled out as it reduced peasants to the level of hired labourers, the second might have a chance only under a dictatorship. The Government was left with the third and fourth alternatives. While the present bill aimed at peasant-propreitors, the Government felt that co-operative farming was ultimately the best. But co-operation was a voluntary affair and implied a state of evolutionary growth. Peasant proprietorship anyway did not stand in the way as such co-operation.

UPTO FIFTY ACRES

Clarifying certain misunderstandings with regard to the operation of the Bill, the Revenue Minister said that if a landlords wants to evict a tenant for reasons of personal cultivation, he can do so only in respect of fifty acres: a protected tenant can similarly demand to buy only fifty acres from his landlord and owners of fifty acres and less shall not be affected by this bill.

How to bring about this state of affairs? "eviction must be stabilised," he said. Government might sometimes give loans and he expected that co-operative societies might come in useful. He would even suggest to the landlords to sell the land to tenants on an instalment basis and the Government would see that the instalments were paid. Concluding the Minister said that without the assumption of extensive powers, the problem could never have been tackled.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS

When this bill becomes law a protected tenant "shall at any time be entitled to purchase from the landlords the land held by him as a protected tenant". The bill empowers Government to assume management of estates held by landlords, to impose restrictions on transfers, to prevent uneconomic cultivation, and to create and encourage peasant proprietorships in respect of holdings of suitable size. Mr. S. S. Mahajan (Ratnagiri South) who supported the bill suggested that the fifty-acre limit should be reduced to ten acres in its application to Ratnagiri District. Mr. F. B. Dabhi (Kaira District) on the other hand wanted the fifty-acre limit to be raised to seventy-five or even one hundred, there were cultivators who ploughed as much as one hundred and forty acres with just a pair of bullocks. He also wanted tenants to be penalised for felling trees. Mr. B. G. Chaudhri, West Khandesh, was apprehensive that production would suffer if the fifty-acre limit was strictly enforced. He suggested that tenants should be allowed to partition the land with a view to cultivate the same.

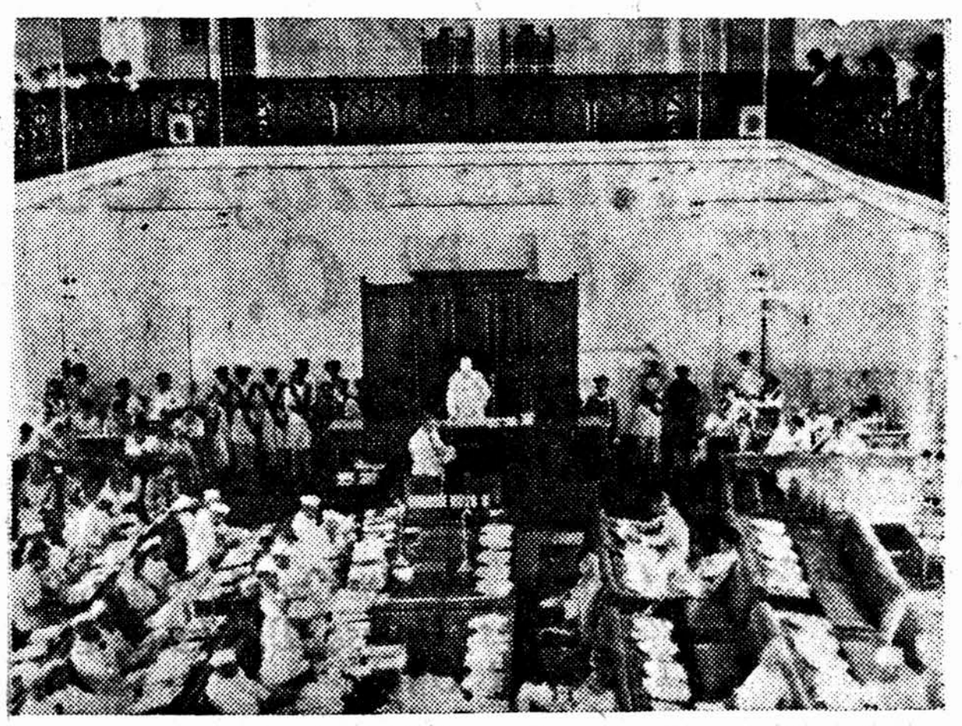
NEED FOR COMPENSATION TO TENANTS

Mr. S. L. Pege, Ratnagiri North, pleaded that tenants if evicted from the land should be given compensation. Mr. Babubhai Patel said that however landable the provisions of this bill, it was not far reaching enough and therefore could not be styled as the last word in tenancy legislation. He was afraid that absentee landlordism was bound to continue, though in a much mitigated form, in the province after the legislation was enacted.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

MADRAS, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The S. S. "Haitee" with about 8,463 tons of rice arrived at Cochin harbour on September 9. Out of this consignment, 6,463 tons have been allotted to Travancore and the balance of 2,000 tons to Cochin.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY OPENS



The opening session of the Bombay Assembly at Poona on Friday. Speaker K. S. Firodia can be seen addressing.

"Peace Is The Basic Issue," Says Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Reuter): Mr. Henry Wallace, Third Party Presidential candidate, declared here tonight that the "basic issue" of the 1948 Presidential election campaign was peace.

In a speech devoted mainly to his recent tour of America's southern states, Mr. Wallace told an open-air audience at the Yankee stadium: "The most important way in maintaining the peace is the job of conquering hate here at home, the job of protecting the civil rights of all Americans."

He declared that the eggs and tomatoes thrown at him during his trip "were ugly spewings of hate and prejudice."

The significance of the southern trip, he said, lay in two dozen peaceful meetings at which there was no segregation of negroes.

Spain And Portugal May Conclude Military Treaty

MADRID, Sept. 10 (U.P.A.): Spain and Portugal will conclude a mutual military defense treaty in connection with the renewal of the Iberian Pact during General Franco's visit to Lisbon, next week, it was authoritatively learned today.

It was pointed out that the signing of such a pact would result in a great psychological effect at this time in view of the situation in Europe.

A number of Spanish General Staff officers in recent weeks visited Lisbon, while the Portuguese War Minister, Fernando Dos Santos Costa, has been in Spain.

It was understood Foreign Minister Martin Artajo would accompany Franco to Lisbon. Martin Artajo also will visit Buenos Aires in November following the United Nations Assembly meeting in Paris.

UDAIPUR— Shri Bhurelal Baya Supply Minister United State of Rajasthn, inaugurated the Rajasthan Vidyapith Ram Technical Institute hoped that students of this institution will not only be taught the technique of Engineering but the technique of life as well. Poets, artists, authors and technicians can turn the world into heaven or hell and therefore responsibility of the organiser of this institute was heavy.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Previous Closing	31.10
Today's Opening	31.11
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	31.20
Difference	+10

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	170	8
Silver Ready	176	8
Gold Bullion Eorward	118	14
Gold Ready	114	8
Sovereign	77	0
Expectation :		
Cotton Jarila Sept.	560	0

WEST BENGAL DISAPPOINTED

Non-Inclusion Of Bengali-Speaking Areas Of Bihar

CALCUTTA, September 11, (UPI): West Bengal Members of the Constituent Assembly, in a memorandum submitted to the President of the Constituent Assembly of India, have expressed their disappointment at the rejection of their repuest for inclusion of the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar in West Bengal in terms of reference of the Commission he has appointed to investigate the question of Linguistic Provinces.

The memorandum states: "So far as the question of authority to act is concerned, we think no distinction can be made between issues of "New Provinces' and Adjustment of boundaries of Existing Provinces." Whatever bay be the recommendation of the Commission, any action to create new Provinces will still have to be taken "administratively" by the Government under Section 290, if the recommendation of the Drafting Committee that the new Provinces should be brought into being before the new Constitution came into force, is to be implemented. So there is no question of a division of powers between Government and the President of the Constituent Assembly as regards the creation of new Provinces and attachments or detachments of areas of existing Provinces. If the President was pursuaded that it was within his powers to investigate the question of 'New Provinces,' we fail to understand why he should think that he had no power to direct that the enquiry should include where adjustments between existing Provinces are called for."

It further states: "There is a view that it was not the President at all but for the Government of India to appoint a commission and take subsequent action under Section 290 of the Act of 1935 in order to implement the recommendation of the Drafting Committee; but as you have appointed the Commission and the Government has accepted the position, it is only proper that the Commission's enquiry should be comprehensive one and should not include an outstanding issue like the Bengal-Bihar question.

The memorandum in conclusion has requested the President of the Constituent Assembly to reconsider the matter.

Netaji's Adviser Arrested

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): Mr. Bebanath Das, formerly adviser to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Government for Thailand was arrested this morning by the special branch Calcutta Police under the West Bengal Security Act. The arrest followed a search by the police of Mr Das's residence for more than two hours early in the morning

Decontrol Of Export Of Coir Mats

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The Government of India has decided to decontol the export of coir mats and matting containing an admixture of aloe.

Coir mats and matting containing an admixture of sisal are subject to export control if they contain more than twenty-five per cent of sisal.

QUAID-I-AZAM MAHOMMED ALI JINNAH DEAD

Berlin Issue May Go To U.N.O.

WEST TO GIVE RUSSIANS ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE

Envoys Asked To Contact Kremlin On Monday But No Further Negotiations Unless Blockade Is Lifted At Once

LONDON, September 11. (U.P.A.): "The Western Powers have decided to call off further negotiations with the Russians on the Berlin crisis unless the Soviet Union agrees at once to lift the blockade, it was learnt today.

The West will give the Russians one more chance — the last chance to stop stalling and act.

IF RUSSIA REFUSES

If they refuse, it was learned, the West will:

Firstly, issue a joint White Paper blaming the USSR for the Berlin crisis and accusing it of violating the United Nations Charte with the blockade.

Secondly, refer the case to the United Nations, which will meet in Paris on Sept. 21, and ask world opinion to brand Russia a violater of the U.N. pact.

The Western powers have reluctantly decided that the Soviet Union does not want a settlement of the Berlin crisis which would allow the other powers to remain there. After nearly two months of negotiation, the West believes it is getting a "runaround" from the Kremlin.

SHOWDOWN IN KREMLIN

Therefore, the Western nations are instructing their envoys in Moscow to seek another high-level meeting at the Kremlin — probably with Stalin. It will be the showdown.

The American, French and British envoys will make it plain that there still is a chance for the Russians to make a settlement if they wish it. But they will also make it equally plain that this time it must be action — lifting the blockade — rather than more long negotiations.

But the West is really in a weak position Physically, its position in Berlin can be made almost untenable if the Russians so choose. The most that the West can do is to threaten to hail the Russians before the United Nations — not a very effective threat if the Russians really don't want a settlement.

Thus, the entire futur: of the Berlin crisis hinges upon the next Moscow meeting. The Russians could, as they have in the past, decide on a last-minute lift of the blockade.

If the Russians don't stage a spectacular agreement at the last minute, then the prolonged negotiations will be over and the case will go to the U.N.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT ABANDONED

The West fears the worst. Virtually all hope of a settlement appears to have been abandoned. But the West is publicly committed to use every possible diplomatic avenue in its search for a settlement.

Barring a last-minute change, the West has concluded that the direct and secret negotiations have failed. The next avenue is the United Nations, where the debate will be broadcast to the entire world for its opinion.

HIGH-LEVEL TALKS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. (Reuter): Major developments in Western Allied policy towards the Berlin crisis appeared in the making to-night in a series of conferences between Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican Foreign Affairs Leader, and Mr. George Marshall United States Secretary of State and his advisers on Russian affairs.

Senator Vandenberg conferred with Mr. Marshall for two hours.

The belief that he was being consulted by the Secretary of State on major policy decisions was supported by the fact that only last night he issued a statement in New York firmly reiterating Republican backing of the Truman administration's policy in the present crisis.

Earlier, Sir Oliver Franks had a three-quarter-of-an-hour discussion with Mr. Charles Bohlen, State Department Counsellor and leading Adviser on Russian affairs, at which he is understood to have delivered a report on yesterday's British Cabinet meeting on the Berlin crisis.

Sir Oliver left after confirming to reporters that the Berlin situation was under discussion and then returned within an hour to confer personally with Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bohlen and Senator Vandenberg.

A State Department spokesman would make no statement on these discussions.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENVOYS.

It was reliably understood, that new instructions have been sent to the Western envoys in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Vandenberg, asked by reporters whether he was brought in to confer on the Berlin situation replied: "Your imaginations are not amateur. Put up your pencils. I'm not saying anything."

It was later learned that Senator Vandenberg was not present at the discussion between Sir Oliver Franks and Mr Marshall

Mr. Marshall spoke with Senator Vandenberg separately.

FIRST MAIL TRAIN FROM BERLIN TO HANOVER

LONDON, Sept. 11, (Reuter): British and Soviet authorities in Germany have agreed to re-establish a regular rail postal service between their two zones according to a British Military Government statement in Hanover today. Under the agreement letters and parcels but not goods may be carried.

The first mail train from Berlin to the West since the blockade arrived in Hanover yesterday and the first train to Berlin was to leave for the capital today.

In Berlin itself tension was still high as frequent calls went out to the city's population to support tomorrow's Soviet Sector mass demonstration "for peace and democracy."

SOVIETS SEND 5,000 SPECIAL POLICE TO BRANDENBURG

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (U.P.A): German press reports said today that 5,000 special police armed with machine guns and grenades have been sent into Brandenburg Province by the Soviets to put down disorders.

U. S. TO BACK WEST EUROPEAN MILITARY ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, (Reuter): Because of the deteriorating Berlin situation diplomatic quarters here are discussing a speedup in plans for American backing to a Western European Military Alliance it was learned today.

The plan should be ready in December which would give the administration time to hand over direction of the scheme to the victors in next November's elections.

If the Republicans win, they would be able to amend the scheme if they wished put into legislative form, and present it to the new Congress early in January thus ruling out the start of positive aid before March.

POLITICAL COMMENT FROM WASHINGTON

Credited to The Washington Star

Nizam Turns Down India's Proposal

NO FACILITIES FOR POSTING TROOPS IN SECUNDERABAD

Pakistan's Interest Complicates Issue

HYDERABAD TO SEEK JUSTICE AT INTERNATIONAL COURT: TRYGVE LIE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 11 (A.P.I.): IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY LEARNT THAT THE AGENT-GENERAL TO THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD IN INDIA HAS COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THE REPLY OF THE HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT REJECTING THE PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO QUARTER TROOPS IN SECUNDERABAD ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD BE IN FLAGRANT CONTRAVENTION OF THE STANDSTILL AGREEMENT AND WOULD VIOLATE THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF HYDERABAD.

SWIFT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

Swift developments are expected to follow the Nizam's rejection of the Government of India's proposal asking for facilities to post Indian troops in Secunderabad, informed quarters here stated today.

There is no disposition in the capital to minimise the gravity of the situation especially in view of what is described as the "pronounced Hyderabad Karachi axis".

A DOMESTIC ISSUE

Hyderabad itself, informed quarters point out, is a domestic affair not difficult of solution, but it has been complicated by the "sinister interest" evinced by a so-called sister Dominion. The next three or four weeks, they consider may be critical for the whole of the sub-continent.

The economic "crisis" and various other problems facing the country pale into insignificance, it is stated, in the face of the possibilities of far more serious developments, a hint of which was given by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru in his statements on Hyderabad and Kashmir in Parliament on Tuesday last when he said: "We may be on the eve of grave happenings in this country".

PAKISTAN'S INTEREST A PUZZLE

Informed quarters here are intrigued by the uncommon interest which Pakistan leaders are taking in the Hyderabad issue. They believe that their attitude may be "mere bluff" or a "serious challenge". Whatever it is, the Government of India, it is understood, are proceeding on the assumption that the country may face a national emergency.

In view of these developments informed quarters emphasise the need of subordinating all controversial issues in the economic, political and labour fields to a sense of unity in the face of grave danger. Above all they emphasise the need for communal concord. Internal disorders of any kind—strikes or riots—at this time would, they point out, weaken the Government's hands.

The latest and presumably the last exchange of correspondence between the Nizam and the Government of India is expected to be officially released tomorrow.

NIZAM REFERS DISPUTE TO INTERNATIONAL COURT

PARIS, Sept. 11 (Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has brought to the attention of the Security Council a letter — dated September 8 — from the Hyderabad Government asking that her dispute with India be referred to the International Court of Justice, a United Nations announcement said tonight.

State Delegation In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 11 (A.P.I.): The Hyderabad State's "Delegation" to the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris arrived here by air today.

The "delegation", led by Hyderabad's Foreign Minister, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, will fly in the early hours of Sunday for London on their way to Paris. The delegation's Secretary, Mr. Zahir Ahmed is already in London.

Architect Of Pakistan Dominion

HEART FAILURE ENDS LEAGUE LEADER'S CAREER

KARACHI, SEPT. 12. (A.P.I.)

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan passed away in Karachi at 22-25 hours, Indian Standard Time, on Saturday, September 11, a communique from the Government House announced today.

Mr. Jinnah died of heart failure.

ARRIVAL FROM QUETTA

A court circular issued from Government House as early as 8-30 p.m. on Saturday had stated: "In the evening Quad-i-Azam and Miss Fatima Jinnah returned to Karachi from Quetta (Zariat)".

Official Announcement

An official announcement stated: "The Government of Pakistan regret to announce the death of Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah from heart failure at 10-2 p.m. on Saturday.

"The funeral procession will start at 3 p.m. on Sunday, September 12, from the Governor-General's house.

The announcement added: "the Namaza Janaza (funeral prayer) will be held at the Exhibition Grounds in Karachi. "Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani will lead the prayer.

"The Quaid-I-Azam will be buried within the compound of the proposed Jumma Mosque near the Exhibition Grounds.

"The Government would like to stress that the best homage the public can pay to the memory of the Father of the Nation is to observe discipline and self-restraint when attending the funeral procession and funeral prayer".

Life Sketch

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah was born on December 26, 1876. He was educated at Karachi and went to England after passing his matriculation examination. He was called to the Bar in 1896 and began practising as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court in 1897.

He acted as Presidency Magistrate for some time and was an Advocate on behalf of Sir Pherozshah Mehta in the famous "caucus" case. He was one of the leading lawyers in India.

He joined the Indian National Congress and went in deputation on behalf of the Congress to London. He severed his connection with the Indian National Congress when, at the Nagpur session of 1920, it passed a resolution on the non-cooperation movement, because he did not believe in extra-constitutional agitation.

He was elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910 and was one of its leading members. He took a prominent part in the Home Rule movement. From 1917 to 1920 he was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Jinnah was, for some time, Secretary of an Association of which Dadabhoi Naoroji was the President.

He was elected President of the All-India Muslim League in 1916 and was re-elected President of the special session of the League in 1920. Since 1934, he was elected President of the League every year.

He attended the Round Table Conference in 1930 and in 1930. He was a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly an was leader of the Independent Party. Later on he started a Muslim League party and was its leader upto August 1947.

In 1940, in the Lahore session, the Muslim League passed a resolution about Pakistan and he and the League carried on a virulent campaign for the division of the country. After the partion of the country in 1947 he became President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Governor-General of Pakistan in 1947.

In the early years of his political career he was as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, aptly described him, ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. In the closing years of his career, he became the leader of a movement that created a wide gulf between the two communities and led to the division of the country with the tragic consequences that followed.

Architect Of Pakistan

NO COMMUNAL RESERVATIONS

Abid Ali To Sponsor Resolution In Legislative Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next session of the Council commencing at Poona on September 16, recommending to the Bombay Government "to move the Government of India to suggest to the Constituent Assembly that no reservation be made for any community or caste in the elections or in the services and that the constitution of free India be drafted accordingly."

The member has also given notice of another resolution which suggests that the Central Government be moved to recommend to the Constituent Assembly that only single member constituency be prescribed for election under the new constitution even where reservation of seats is considered inevitable for minorities."

A third resolution, to be moved by Shantilal H. Shah, recommends to the Bombay Government to conduct an enquiry into the family budgets and compile a cost of living index of the working class and the middle class in the principal commercial and industrial towns of the Province.

Martial Law In Five Districts Of Burma

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES "EXTRA PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE"

Government Troops Take Towns Around Prome

RANGOON, SEPT, 11, (REUTER): PRESIDENT SAO SHWE THAIKE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN FIVE MAJOR DISTRICTS OF BURMA. THE DISTRICTS ARE PEGU, 40 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON, TOUNGOO, MIDWAY BETWEEN RANGOON AND MANDALAY, PROME, RECENTLY RECAPTURED COMMUNICATION CENTRE NORTHWEST OF RANGOON, THAYETMYO AND MINBU, NORTH OF PROME.

Thayetmyo was evacuated By British families on August 15, when insurgents occupied the city.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

Proclamation of martial law was believed to be an extra precautionary measure. It does not necessarily imply any particular change in the situation in the interior.

TOWNS AROUND PROME RECAPTURED

RANGOON, Sept. 11, (Reuter): Mopping up operations at Prome, North-west of Rangoon and actions at Schwebo, North-West of Mandalay and in the Irrawarddy delta were reported in tonight's Government communique.

It was reported yesterday that a number of small towns around Prome hadbeen recaptured by Govt. forces without resistance.

BURMESE NAVAL TUGS DISAPPEARED

RANGOON, Sept. 11, (Reuter): A Burmese naval patrol boat and two naval tugs "disappeared" today it was reliably learned here. No details were given but it was believed the vessels were seized by insurgents while the crews were away.

RAID ON WEST RANGOON

RANGOON, Sept. 11, (U.P.I.): Despite all police precautions and the enforcement of curfew from 10 pm. to dawn about 300 men well armed with modern weapons raided a residential quarter in Kemmedine in the western part of Rangoon on Wednesday night.

10,000 MEN FACE UNEMPLOYMENT

Effect Of Cloth Control On Processing Industry?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Serious consequences of cloth recontrol on the processing industry were discussed at a meeting of technical and clerical staff of the textile processing factories in Bombay held in the premises of Swadeshi Dyeing and Bleaching Mils. Mr. C. D. Parmer presided.

The meeting authorised the Chairman to contact the authorities to discuss the question of the effect of cloth control on this industry. It was pointed out in the meeting that unless immediate steps were taken 10,000 persons employed in the processing industry would be thrown out of employment.

CHIANG'S BID FOR LOYANG

Government Troops March To Lunghri Railway City

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11 (Reuter): Pro-Government despatches reaching here today indicated that Government troops might make an all-out drive on Loyang, in northwest Honan, which Communists were alleged to be planning as capital of an anti-Chiang Kai-Shek North China Coalition Government.

Several Government columns were said to be pushing in the direction of the important Lunghri railway city, after consolidating their hold on the recently recaptured strongholds of Shansan and Lubhih, 80 and 100 miles to the west.

The Ministry of National Denfence in Nanking said a "new movement" by Government troops was under way in Manchuria where the situation "should soon be clarified".

According to press reports the Government garrison in isolated Mukden has been reinforced by some 10,000 crack troops flown from Manchuria.

REVISED BUDGET IN NEW CURRENCY

NANKING Sept. 11 (Reuter): A revised Chinese National Budget in the new gold Yuan currency is being prepared for the second half of this year by the Chinese Ministry of audit, it was learned here today. Expenditure is being estimated at 3,000,000,000 gold yuan and revenue at 2,500,000,000 gold yuan.

Dr. Wang Tun Wu, Finance Minister, stated recently that this expected deficit of 500,000,000 gold yuan would be covered by proceeds from public bonds and United States aid supplies.

Eighty Villages In Daira Under Ganges Water

PATNA, SEPT 11, (A.P.I.): ABOUT EIGHTY VILAGES IN DAIRA AREA (SILT DEPOSIT LANDS) OF WEST PATNA HAVE BEEN INUNDATED BY FLOOD WATER OF THE GANGA BHAIDAL CORPS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY DESTROYED IN THAT AREA. OVER 20,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN BADLY AFFECTED.

The District Officials are moving about in affected areas and distributing food, kerosene aid match boxes etc.

According to a report received here from Buxar, flood water has entered several mahallas of the town and some outlying villages.

The water level of the Ganga recorded a further rise of 3.6 inches during the past 24 hours. At midday today it was 166.43 against 166.13 yesterday.

The superintending engineer, South Bihar circle told the Associated Press of India that he hoped that the level would become steady in another 48 hours.

FLOOD LEVEL RISES

BENARES, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The flood level, which had been stationary for the last three days showed a tendency to rise this evening. The flood level at present is more than thirteen feet above the danger mark.

More reports of houses collapses in the city were received by the police.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY SANCTIONS RELIEF

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11, (U.P.I.): The Allahabad Municipality has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23,467 for flood relief work.

The Allahabad Municipality, at a meeting yesterday resolved to request the Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 50,000/- to meet the extraordinary expenditure which the Board would be required to spend in connection with flood relief measures.

It is also learnt that the Chairman of the Municipal Board of Benares and Kanpur the severely affected cities by flood have made representations to the Local Self-Government to U. P. Government for special grants to meet expenses incurred in connection with flood relief measures.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11, (U.P.I.): Sixty students from India were enrolled in the 49th Summer Session at the Columbia University in New York City, which has just concluded. They formed a group of 926 foreign students from 54 countries, according to information received here.

Over 80 Lakhs For Gandhi Memorial Fund

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (API.) The United Press of India learns that over eighty lakhs of rupees have been collected for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund till the end of August.

It is further learnt that this collection does not include many big donations promised by the Princes which have not yet been realised.

PROVINCIAL TABLE-TENNIS

Katkar Surprises Varde

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was little interest in the matches this evening in the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Tournament. Sumant Katkar caused the biggest surprise when he beat P. S. Varde in the third round of the Men's Singles.

Ranvir Khatau had to bring out all he knew to beat D. W. Gaitonde, who took him to the extra points in the first game by defending against the former. Gaitonde changed his tactics, when he found Khatau ready and willing to defend in the next game, but could not affect the result.

Aslam Munjee played very carelessly and lost to B. Abraham in two straight games, the latter gained most of his points due to Munjee's errors.

In a pat-ball affair R. S. Daver went down easily to B. S. Cooper, failing to score over ten points in either game.

There was little to enthuse over in matches played in the other two event — the junior's and Women's singles.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND: J. N. Galvankar beat S. P. Dalvie, 21-19, 21-14; K. Godrej beat V. Shah, 21-17, 21-7; B. J. Poncha beat R. V. Jaganath, 21-16, 21-6; M. M. Desai beat M. Ramarao, 21-12, 21-6; V. Venkataraman beat I. R. Joosab, 21-14, 21-14; B. Abraham beat A. R. Munjee, 21-16, 23-21; B. S. Cooper beat R. S. Davar 21-6, 21-9; S. M. Katkar beat P. S. Varde, 21-17, 9-21, 21-16; R. D. Haladay beat S. V. Gaokar, 18-21, 24-22, 21-18; B. A. Laljee beat A. Subbarao, 21-13, 21-12; K. C. Abdulla beat C. Shaw, 21-14, 21-10; J. Ezekiel beat G. B. Relvani, 21-7, 16-21, 21-15; S. R. Sethna beat R. Sabawalla, 21-17, 21-19; V. B. Shanbag beat D. Moses, 21-10 21-16; E. Manafzadeh beat M. R. Mandrekar, 21-10, 17-21, 21-15; R. M. Khatau beat D. W. Gaitonde, 23-21, 21-17; D. P. Sampat beat D. D. Walawalkar, 21-16, 21-19; D. M. Kamath beat K. B. Nagarkatti, 21-14, 12-21, 21-19; P. Abraham beat S. Naik, 21-6, 21-12; S. G. Wasani beat M. Vatarwala, 24-22, 25-23; G. Y. Bhandare beat A. V. Remedios, 21-15, 21-15; R. N. Muthuswamy beat A. R. Currim, 21-9, 21-8; D. Somaya beat V. V. Madgaokar, 21-6, 21-5; P. Kumar beat M. L. Parikh, 21-6, 21-17; M. S. Varde beat M. Shinde, 21-16, 19-21, 21-14; N. N. Mulla beat V Murdeshwar, 21-8, 21-13; C. G. Velkar beat S. D. Wagh, 12-21, 21-11, 21-8; D. N. Bhatkal beat Z. J. Mugaseth, 21-11, 19-21, 21-13; P. J. Amin beat K. K Karanjia, 21-16, 16-21, 21-15; R. B. Desai beat N. J. Nensey, 21-14, 21-9.

JUNIOR'S - SINGLES

SECOND ROUND: S. K. Thackersey beat J. D. Jhaveri, 21-14, 21-11; A. C. Parikh beat R. V. Mehta, 21-13, 21-16; R. Khandwalla beat S. Parashram, 21-14, 21-16; N. L. Bajaj beat S. B. Jog, 21-19, 21-16; N. N. Mulla beat G. Reuben, 21-9, 21-7; M. M. Desai beat N. M. Jinandre, 21-12, 21-11; I. R. Joosab beat H. N. Shah, 21-15, 21-15; G. C. Doctor beat G M. Jhaveri, 15-21, 21-17, 21-19; K. K. Karanjia beat J. M. Joshi, 21-10, 21-18; R. D. Jhaveri beat D. D. Jhaveri, 21-3, 21-19; H. P. Dossa beat J. L. Parikh, 21-15, 21-19; S. G. Wasani beat A. I. Shaikh, 21-12, 21-13; A. I Jacob beat D. P. Sampat, 21-16, 14-21, 21-17; H. T. Kapadia beat K. R. Poddar, 21-15, 21-13; S. C. Bajaj beat A. L. Apte, 21-18, 21-19; B. M. Vakeel beat A. S Patel, 18-21, 29-27, 21-14.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Dhun Mistry beat Kitty Boyle, 21-10, 21-6; Mani Bharucha beat Ratty Kanga, 21-16, 22-20; Rhoda Shroff beat S. Varadkar, 21-18, 21-13; Piroja Irani w.o. P. Billimoria; Pat Picrre-Jean w.o. Freany Satarawalla; S. R. Amladi w.o. D. H. Billimoria; Dhun Munshi w.o. Gool Irani; Q. D'Abreo w.o. Arzan Masters; Jaya Walawalkar beat P. C. Chinai, 21-12, 25-23; Meera Gajendrasinh beat U. M. Jhaveri, 21-7, 21-10; G. H. Billimoria beat Ruby Satarawalla, 17-21, 21-13, 21-9; Amina Joosab beat F. Dhondy, 16-21, 21-15, 21-11.

TODAY'S MATCHES

9-30 A.M.	2nd and 3rd Rounds of Women's Singles.
10-30 A.M.	3rd Round of Junior's Singles.
11-15 A.M.	1st and 2nd Rounds of Mixed Doubles.
3-30 P.M.	1st and 2nd Rounds of Men's Doubles.
5-30 P.M.	3rd Round of Junior's Doubles.
6-00 P.M.	3rd Round of Mixed Doubles.
6-30 P.M.	4th and 5th Rounds of Men's Singles.

Trainer Bapu Patel Saddles Four Winners At Poona

TREBLES FOR MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR AND RAO SAHEB PARKER

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Saturday.

Unbeaten Prince of Ramgarh moved at his own pace when outstriding five rivals to-day in the outstanding feature, the Gimcrack Stakes at Poona. The champion, first to move out from the gate did never at any stage of the journey cause anxiety in the big armies behind him when romping home by eight lengths. Fitna was very unruly at the gate and unshipped rider Uttam Singh. She was ultimately left standing. Prince recorded a pillar-to-post victory. Brave Anna, the next in demand in the race chased the winner and dropped out midway and finished last. The runner-up Arrowhena and Sweet Maryla who placed third were under the whip in the home-stretch but they even failed to sight the shadow of the unbeaten Prince.

Trainer Bapu Patel was in the limelight. He saddled in the day four winners three of which were ridden by Chavan.

Kasbekar also rode a grand treble for the Maharaja o Gwalior through the medium of Dashera, Khan Saheb and Deepak Mahal all of whom were the raging favourites in their events.

Two objections were raised during the day. The first one in the opening event against winner Intertaken was overruled but in the first division of the Club Plate the objection against original winner Khundil was upheld and the race was awarded to Gentle Whisper

Khade rode his only winner in the day on Maid of Honour with a splendid late charge on the fence in the Kamshet Plate. The runner up Stylist Lady was also inconspicuous early but came on very well at the end but lost the race by a neck as her rider made the effort from the extreme out. She is knocking at the door at the moment and a nice race is in store for her.

In the concluding event, the favourite, Independence was in the forefront but had to be eased up midway in the home-stretch with defective saddlery. None of the early pacemakers were concerned in the finish in the event. The fourth-placed Sherdil was moving fastest at the end and is sure to win a race over a longer course at Poona.

The following are the results:—

THE BADLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr G A Jasdanwalla's INTERLAKEN 8-4 S A Kader 1
Mr Moti Lall Shroff's SWEETEST DESIRE 8-1 Ganesh 2
Mrs Fatma M Javeri's CHETNA 9-1 Shaikh Mohd. 3
Mr N V Thaker's HOME SPUN 7-0 Rajoo M J 4
All ran
Won by: 3/4 length, 4 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 59 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23

THE SALPA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 9-1 Kasbekar 1
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 8-7 Purshottam 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MISSING LINK 8-9 Gumansingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, NK
Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 31.

THE CLUB PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGIE 8-5 S. Chavan 1
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's KURLESHWARI 8-6 Aurobinda 2
M/s. S. Bito and E. S. Raymond's MIRELLA 8-13 Medhe 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-9 Cunningham 4
Not run: Gori, Caltex
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 27.

THE KASHMIR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 7-8 P. Khade 1
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 7-13 Damodar 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's MALAKEH 8-8 Uttamsingh 3
Mr. Noshir M. Patel's BIG THREE 7-2 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Irish Right.
Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 12 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

THE GIMCRACK STAKES—Distance 1 mile.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCE OF RAMGARAH 9-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. A. J. Moshi's AROWHENA 9-4 Damodar 2
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARLYA 8-8 A. Ahmed 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 9-0 Mitchell 4
Not run: Khundil, Caltex, Hindustan Zindabad, Gay Pilot.
Won by: 8 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 8 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 45 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs .14 and Rs. 18.

THE VADGAON PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN SAHEB 8-3 Kasbekar 1
Major Steuart-Gratton and Mr. G. P. Durrantt's GIPSY GEM 8-5 Damodar 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 9-2 Uttamsingh 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's RAMAL 7-11 Mitchell 4
Not run: Monel.
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 52.

THE KASARA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwaliors' DEEPAK MAHAL 10-0 Kasbekar 1
Maharani Seeta Devi's LAXMI VILAS 9-3 P. Khade 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's SISTER VINCENT 7-10 Shiba 3
M/s. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's SUNBATHING 7-0 Antoo 4
Not run: Jaiwant, Philborough.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Shd., 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11 and Rs 12.

THE CLUB PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Clara Hill's GENTLE WHISPER 8-1 Mitchell 1
Mrs. A. L J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-9 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 8-11 Aurobinda 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 9-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Queen of Gwalior, Shubh Laxmi, Doodal Dandy
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.

THE SALPA PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-4 S. Chavan 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's KING SHERIDAN 8-4 Narayansingh 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-2 P. Khade 3
M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's SHERDIL 9-0 Damodar 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 48 and Rs. 43.

PUTTING PAKISTAN ON TEST CRICKET MAP

Mr. Collector's View

KARACHI, Sept. 11. (A.P.I.): Mr. K R. Collector, Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan said in a press statement today that Pakistan could by itself put up a cricket team of the "Test" standard and rejected the proposal put forward recently by Mr. A. S. Demello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, for amalgamation of both the dominions for the purpose of putting up a common test team.

Mr. Collector added: "The resources of the two independent Dominions of Pakistan and India are amply sufficient to enable each of them to field a cricket team of test standard; whether they can win a series or even a single match in series is besides the point, as will be clear from the results of the last three series of test matches in which teams representing England have been engaged. To anyone who is aware of the existing sentiment in the two new dominions, such an amalgamation, even for a limited purpose is quite outside the range of practical politics".

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 11 (API): Polling continued for the second day today for the remaining 27 out of 53 elective seats in the first general elections to the Cochin Legislativ Assembly based on adult franchise.

BLACK TARQUIN WINS ST. LEGER

Dismal Failure Of Aga Khan's My Love

DONCASTER, Sept. 11, (Reuter): American-Bred Black Tarquin owned by the Chairman of the New York Jockey Club William Woodward scored a fine victory before the King and Queen in the mile and three-quarter St. Leger this afternoon.

Autralian-Born Jockey Edger Britt who won this race last year on Saya-Jirao, brought the American bred horse to the font with a terrific burst with less than two furlongs to go to deprive Lord Derby's Alycidon of the lead.

Black Tarquin upstanding son of Rhodes Scholar out of Vagrance and trained by Captain Cecil Boydrochfort at New Market won by one and half lengths from Alycidon with Joseph Magraths Solar Slipper five lengths away third of fourteen starters.

The seven to four favourite My Love who had won this year Derby failed dismally.

Black Tarquin was fifteen to two shot with Alycidon at twenty to one and Solar Slipper starting second favourite at thirteen to two.

The Richest prize in Britain's turf history 15,000 pounds therefore goes across the Atlantic today's winning owner also won this race in 1936 with Bosewell

Alycidon, Chesnut son of Donatello out of Aurora looked like springing a surprise when after making most of the running he was going strongly on the rails as they rounded the final bend. Britt, however, timing his challenge to perfection ran him out of it in the final dash.

Solar Slipper, Big Bay son of the unbeaten Irish Sire Windsor Slipper looked providing a challenge to Alycidon before Black Tarquin came on the scene. Although he failed to produce the finishing spurt he held on just long enough to take the third prize in font of Vic Day.

Elderly William Woodward was not present to watch his horses triump but his daughter-in-law Mrs. William Woodward (Junior) who flew to Doncaster specially for the race said her father-in-law was listening in to the race at his New York home.

Lord Derby who saw his colt Alycidon finish second was the first to congratulate the winning trainer.

Black Tarquin was heavily backed each way and bookmakers declare that despite the defeat of My Love they had a very bad race.

Somali who was to have set the pace for the Aga Khan's pair My Love and Noor whipped round at the start and being left over a furling was unable to fulfill his mission. May believed this affected the outcome of the race but Prince. Aly Khan said afterwards "As far as I could see there were no excusses. My Love finished about sixth and that was as near as he ever got. Possibly the going was not just as he liked it.

Prince Aly Khan intimated that My Love would be kept in training next year with a view to the Gold Cup. Ray Johnstone said after the race "My Love was never going well at any stage of the race."

TEMPORARY WAR ACADEMY

Establishment At Dehra Dun From January Next

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A temporary war academy, named the Armed Forces Academy will be started at Dehra Dun from January 1, 1949. It will consist of two wings, the military wing which will comprise the present I.M.A. and the inter-service wing.

The Government of India have issued orders that work on the establishment of the National War Academy at Kharakvasla should commence immediately. The construction of buildings required for the academy and equipping them will, however inevitably take some time. In the meantime, therefore, the Government of India have decided to start an experimental inter-service academy at Dehru Dun.

At the interservice wing cadets of all three services will receive combined training for a period extending over two years.

An examination for entry into the inter-service wing of the Armed Forces Academy at Dehra Dun for the course commencing in July 1949 will be held in December ,1948 at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur.

The number of vacancies to be offered for entry into the Academy as a result of this examination will be as follows:

Army 162,
Navy 25,
Air Force 25,
Indian States Forces 25.

2 Arrested For Alleged Theft Of Cloth Bales

BOMBAY ,Saturday.

The police on Thursday and Friday arrested two persons in connection with the alleged theft of 15 bales of cloth, valued at about Rs. 15,000, from a godown at Tadwadi, which took place on the night of July 26.

They are George Poulus Chirai and Mohamadali Abdul Wahad. The former is held on charges of having received and disposed of part of the stolen property worth Rs. 8,000. while police said that Wahab was one of the three persons who came in a red lorry to the godown on the day in question and helped in the theft, after the door was opened with a duplicate key. He is also alleged to have sold off a part of the cloth bales.

Four persons have been earlier arrested by the police who recovered from them seven out of the fifteen bales. Rs. 8,000 worth of the material was still to be recovered, it was stated.

Both George Poulus Chirai and Mohamadali Abdul Wahab were ordered to be remanded in police custody by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this evening.

Parel Soccer

CUSTODIAN CHINAM SHINES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Though Wimco S. C. a third division side fielded only eight players, second division side Bombay Amateurs could not beat the former by a greater margin than five goals to nil, in the Indian League Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College ground this evening.

The hero of the day was Wimco's Custodian Chinam who repeatedly came to the rescue of his side, and it is due to him that Wimco S. C. were not beaten by a bigger margin.

The scorers were Vithal 2, Sheshapa 2, and Chandie.

In the earlier game Harkulkar XI and Siddarth S. Mela F. C. shared four goals in the Georgean Cup Football Tournament. Extra time was played to no effect. Manigam 2 scored for Harkulkar while Laximan 2 scored for Siddarth.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Blue Wizards vs. Matunga Atht S. C.

4-30 p.m. B. E. S. T. vs. St. Xaviers "A".

5-30 p.m. General Motors vs. Burmah Shell "A".

"OUR SACRIFICES WILL NOT BE IN VAIN"

Sardar Baldev Singh On India's Stand On Kashmir Issue

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 11. (A.P.I.): The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, addressing here the cadets of the Indian Military Academy this morning, said that nothing could separate Kashmir from India.

"Our sacrifices", he said, "will not be in vain."

"India's stand on the Kashmir issue has been clearly vindicated. We have honestly and scrupulously adhered to high principles and have respected the U.N. Kashmir Commission's resolution. On the contrary, Pakistan's case has been built on lies, falsehood and deceit, said the Defence Minister.

"India has always tried to establish friendly relations with Pakistan and will continue to strive for them", he added. "Our efforts in this direction have, however, been misconstructed as a sign of weakness. India will not be coerced or intimidated. Every Indian is ready, if necessary to stake his all to defend the honour of the country."

Referring to Hyderabad, Sardar Baldev Singh said that it was not the intention of the Government of India to wipe out the State. If however, the State was wiped out, the Nizam's Government would be responsible for it. What they wanted was responsible Government in the State the same way as in other states. All people in Hyderabad should have equal rights.

The Defence Minister expressed his conviction that India would triumph over all difficulties. He paid a tribute to Indian troops fighting in Kashmir. India, he said, was also proud of the cadets. Government would facility for their training. He stressed the need for discipline among the cadets.

Earlier, the Defence Minister took the salute at a passing-out parade on the completion of the third regular course of the Academy. It marked the completion of the training of about 185 new army officers.

Greece To Appeal To U. N.

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (UPA): Foreign Minister Tsaldaris said today that Greece will appeal directly to the United Nations for troops as the "last resort" to settle the frontier friction with her northern neighbours.

The friction reduced a new flare-up in which the Greek General Staff reported a battle between Greek troops and Yugoslavs in the Soubi frontier area. The General Staff said the number of Yugoslavs killed in the fight Wednesday had risen from nine to 20. Authoritative sources believed the figure might include Communist guerillas as well as Yugoslav soldiers.

"It is precisely the mission of the United Nations to forestall international conflicts and take appropriate measures to suppress them", Tsaldaris said in an interview.

23 YUGOSLAVS KILLED

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (Reuter): A Greek General Staff 'communique' today claimed that the number of soldiers wearing Yugoslav uniform who were killed during a recent guerilla incident near the Greek-Yugoslav frontier, was 23, of whom three were officers. The War Ministry had stated earlier that one officer and 8 other ranks were killed in the incident, which occurred on the Koutzoubey Height, in the Mount Kaimakchalan Region near the border.

Three others wearing similar uniforms who were captured, were questioned last night in the presence of observers of the special United Nations Balkans Commission, today's 'communique' stated. All were said to have belonged to the Yugoslav Frontier Guard.

GANPATI IMMERSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The five-day-old "Ganpati Utsav" celebrations which began on Monday terminated tonight with the ceremonial immersion of Ganpati images in the sea.

Hundreds of processions streamed into Chowpathy beach following flower-decked images of the elephant-god. Singing "bhajans" and accompanied by musicians and pipe-players the crowds thronged the city streets on their way to the many sea-fronts around Bombay.

The rich carried their Ganpati images in cars and coaches, decorated ornately, while the poor bore them on their shoulders.

Till late in the night, they lingered near the beaches, watching the solemn immersions.

ARREST OF 43 "REPUTED THIEVES"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a genral round-up on Friday midnight the Palton Road police arrested as many as 43 men, described as "reputed thieves" of Bombay, and lodged them in various lock-ups in the city.

They were produced in the Esplanade Court on Saturday evening when they were ordered to be remanded in custody for a forthnight.

U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10. (U.P.I.): The third regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which will commence from September 15 next, in the General Assembly Hall, Palais De Chaillot, Paris, will be called upon to go through a very heavy agenda consisting of a formidable list of as many as 48 items. The most important of them are:—

(1) Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Delegation of Argentine, Dr. Jose Arce, who presided over the Special General Assembly held between April 16 to May 14, 1948.

(2) Appointment of the Credential Committee, to be composed of nine members,

(3) Election of the President,

(4) Constitution of the six main committees including (a) Political and Security Committee, including the regulation of armaments, (b) Economic and Financial Committee, (c) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, (d) Trusteeship Committee, (e) Administrative and Burdetary Committee and (f) Legal Committee,

(5) Election of Vice-Presidents,

(6) Notification by the Secretary General under Article 12, Paragraph Two of the Charter. This Paragraph states: "The Secretary General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, which are being dealt with by the Security Council, and

(7) Report of the Security Council. The following are the main headings of the Report. The Greek Question, appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste, the Egyptian Question, Indonesian Question, India-Pakistan Question, Palestine Question the Czechoslovakian Question, Control of atomic Energy, Admission of New Members, Voting Procedure in the Security Council, and Military Staff Committee.

(8) Report of the Economic and Social Council. The following are the main headings of the Report, Draft Convention of Genocide, Draft Declaration of Human Rights, Continuance of Advisory Welfare Programme, A Report of Resettlement of Refugees and Displaced Persons.

(9) Report of the Trusteeship Council.

(10) Admission of New Members.

(11) Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of Greece.

(12) The Problem of the Independence of Korea. Report of the United Nations' Temporary Commission on Korea (Resolution 112(11) of November 1947).

(13) The Problem of Voting in the Security Council. Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

(14) Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission—Resolution of the Security Council.

(15) Reports of the Government of the Union of South Africa on the administration of South West Africa. Report of the Trusteeship Council (Resolution 141 (11) of November 1, 1947).

RESTRICTION ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Government Urged Not To Deny Citizenship Rights

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution protesting against the ban on certain fundamental rights of citizens and urging upon the Government to remove such ban was passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union at Blavatasky Lodge this evening.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who presided said that although the country was free and a national Government was functioning, the British policy of supressing civil liberties, still existed in India. It was high time, he said, that the National Government abandoned that policy and granted full freedom of speech to citizens. The ban on ordinary meetings of associations like Trade Unions and their executive committee, even when such meetings were confined to their members and and were not open to the public, amounted to denial of ordinary citizenship right. He urged upon the Government to remove such ban.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Sushil Kavalekar and seconded and supported by Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. Dinkar Desai. Speakers on the resolution said that the Government should adopt a genuinely democratic way of ruling the country by granting full civil liberties to the public.

ANOTHER MALAYAN OUTRAGE

Estate Manager Shot Dead: Wife Escapes In Jungle

SINGAPORE, Sept. 11. (Reuter): The European planting Manager of the Waterfall Estate, 18 miles north of Kualalumpur, was killed by terrirists to-day while driving through the Estate with his six-year-old son.

A police statement said he was attacked by 40 terrorists, who after killing him released the boy near his bungalow and then fired on the building.

The Manager's wife, after tyring to drive them off, escaped into the jungle with the boy while the terrorists looted the bungalow. Both were unhurt.

The terorrists destroyed a bridge on the estate road after the attack.

TROOPSHIP DELAYED.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 11. (Reuter): The 11,162-ton troopship "Dunera", which is to take 1,400 British troops to Singapore to join the main body of the second brigade of guards, is expected to sail to-morrow instead of to-day as scheduled.

The ship left the docks here yesterday afternoon, but developed engine trouble before she was out of Southampton water.

She weighed anchor again early to-day but was halted again shortly afterwards in the nearby Cowes Roads with mechanical defects.

It was hoped to get her under way later to-day, but the repairs could not be completed in time.

Ceylon To Apply For UN Membership Again

COLOMBO, Sept. 11, (Reuter): Ceylon will again apply for membership of the United Nations when the United Nations General Assembly meets in Paris at the end of this month Mr. D. S. Senahayake, Ceylon Premier announced today.

He told the United National Party confeence here that Ceylon was undaunted by the Soviet veto last month and would revive her case in Paris.

Soviet objections "are not based on judicious consideration but are a part of her general policy of obstruction of any country that does not share her Communist ideas." the Premier declared.

Cold Storage Warehouse Destroyed By Fire

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11. (Reuter): Europe's biggest cold storage warehouse was destroyed here to-day in one of the worst fires in Amsterdam's history.

One building of the warehouse collapsed when the ammonia in the cooling installations caught fire, and although the blaze in the outer building was mastered after many hours, the food stored there was completely spoiled by the heat.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indian Dominion Nationals who possess the undermentioned qualifications for appointment as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Indian Remounts, Vetermary and Farms Corps for regular engagement in the rank of Jemadar and immediate promotion to Risaldar Class II.

VETERINARY QUALIFICATIONS. Candidates must—

(a) Have qualified as a Diplomate of the Madras Veterinary College after a four years' course, or

(b) Have qualified as Licentiate of the Punjab Veterinary College after a four years' course, or

(c) Have qualified, at any of the following Veterinary Colleges after at least three years' course.

Bombay Veterinary College
Bihar Veterinary College
Bengal Veterinary College
Madras Veterinary College

(NOTE— Preference will be given to candidates who have qualified after a four years' course).

Applicants must be of good character, physically fit and under 25 years of age (i. e. must have been born on or after August 1923). Ex-servicemen are also eligible provided their age is 25 years after deducting their period of service from their present age.

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Protection Of Khar Lands In Bombay

BILL TO BE SPONSORED IN ASSEMBLY WILL PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF EMBANKMENTS

A Bill to provide for the protection and improvement of khar lands and the reclamation of tidal lands in the Province of Bombay by the construction and maintenance of embankments and for certain other matters, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated Friday, August 27, '48.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill is as follows:

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The problem of construction, maintenance and repairs of protective bunds of the existing khar lands which are under cultivation as well as the reclamation of hundreds of tidal lands which can and should be brought under cultivation after to being properly protected from imundation by the tidal waters of the sea, of the sea, or rive: had engaged the attention of Government in the recent past in its anxiety to bring under efficient cultivation as much land as possible in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign. At present the liability for construction, maintenance and repairs of the outer embankments of the existing khar lands varies according to custom, agreement or usage in each locality. In certain areas the liability rests entirely upon the landlords whereas in certain others, the landlords are responsible for only major repairs, the current repairs and maintenance being the liability of the tenant-cultivators. There are also some khar lands the bunds of which were or are constructed by a Shilotri or by Government.

It is noticed that the landlords responsible for the construction, maintenance and repairs of khar bunds have failed in many cases to carry out their liability satisfactory on the alleged ground of reduction in the quantum or rents payable to them by the tenant-cultivators concerned under the Bombay Tenancy Act. In cases in which landlords and tenants are both responsible—the former for major repairs and the latter for maintenance and current repairs of khar bunds, the former have neglected the major repairs on the ground of reduction in rents due to the operation of the Bombay Tenancy Act. The liability of the latter, i.e. the tenant: for maintenance and/or current repairs is generally divided amongst the tenants cultivating lands adjoining the bunds and those of other lands benefitted by the protective bunds. The latter type of tenants in course of time neglected their liability. To ado to this the absentee landlords who do not reside in the village(s) concerned or do not take interest in the matters or who have lost interest in cultivation on accourit of the last slump in prices and due to competition of imported rice, also gradually neglected their liability to great financial assistance or to supervise the repairs to outer embankments. The result is that the bunds being not properly repaired and/or maintained have given way to the tidal waters in a few years. In the areas in which the Shilotris are responsible for the construction, maintenance and repairs of outer embankments of khar lands, instances are not wanting in which the Shilotris have entirely shirked their responsibility for proper repairs to outer embankments without foregoing their right to levy a maund of rice per bigha in addition to assessment as a charge for the repairs of outer bunds.

The result of this neglect on the part of the landlords, tenants and Shilotris concerned to contruct, maintain and properly repair the outer embankments of khar lands has been that hundreds of acres of cultivable land has remained uncultivated due to the unrestricted flow of tidal waters in the khar lands concerned while lands under cultivation are not or cannot bc cultivated so as to yield maximum benefit.

With this state of affairs prevailing over a large area of the existing cultivable khar lands, vast stretches of reclamable khar lands exist in the coastal districts of the Province. Under the provisions of rule No. 39 of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921, such lands can be granted to private individuals on long term leases on conditions mentioned in Form G. 1 appended to the Land Revenue Rules, the primary conditions of the lease being to bring under cultivation on reclamation such lands. Experience gained so far of the working of the said rule 39 has not been very encouraging. It is beyond the means of an average cultivator to grapple the problem singly for want of both money and labour. The result is that a major portion of these lands has not been properly reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

It was proposed to remedy this state of affairs under the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1942, but the working of the Act has shown no fruitful results, the main reason being that the pratical difficulties encountered in the administration of the Act could not be overcome easily.

In order to remedy this state of affairs and to utilise the vast area of khar lands for purposes of efficient cultivation it is considered necessary to entrust to a stautory body the responsibility for the protection and improvement of khar lands and the reclamation of tidal lands in the Province by the construction, maintenance and repairs of embankments of the lands concerned. The present Bill is directed to achieve this obective. The following are notes on some of the important clauses of the Bill:—

Clauses 3 to 7.—The provisions relate to the establishment of Khar Lands Development Board, its constitution and its powers.

Clauses 12 to 16.—The provisions deal with preparation of Scheme for the development of khar lands in the most efficient and economical manner.

Clause 20.—This provides for acquisition of land, right or interest of any person in any land, for the purpose of carrying out any scheme of development of khar lands. It is proposed to compensate the persons concerned on the principles contained in the Land Acquisition Act.

Clause 24.—The fishing rights in any tidal or khar land to which this Act applies will be controlled by the Khar Lands Development Board.

Clause 25.—The cost of any Scheme under this Act is proposed to be met by a contribution of Government, Landlords and tenants in the proportion of 40: 40: 20 respectively.

Clause 43.—This exempts from registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, any document, plan or map in connection with a Scheme under the Act.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANGABASI COLLEGE CALCUTTA

ON THE OCCASION of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the College to start from the 27th November next the Re-Union of old boys of this Institution will be held on the 28th November. All old boys of this Institution since the inception of the College in 1887, whether in this province or outside, are requested kindly to send in their names to the undersigned together with particulars of their career and designations and the years and courses of study in this College and their present occupation and addresses. All ex-students, however old some of them might be, are requested to register their names immediately for the Old Boys' Association and Re-Union which the college has the proud privilege to start and to continue as an annual function.

Principal P. K. Bose, General-Secretary, Bangabasi College Diamond Jubilee and Old Boys' Re-Union Committee, 19 Scott Lane, Calcutta. 1385

ANNOUNCEMENT

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1405

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

Allies Receive 418 Million Dollars

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI): The Allied nations have so far received 418 million dollars a' 1938 values in reparations from Germany, M. Jacques Rueff, Chairman of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, told the French Foreign Affairs Commission of the Upper Chamber last week. If decisions taken are fully implemented, a total of 623 million dollars would be paid, he said.

Indian Commissioner At Mauritius

(From Our Correspondent)
MAURITIUS, Sept. 11.

The Indian Commissioner's staff is expected by steamer "ascanius" on Monday morning from Mombasa. Dharamyash Dev is coming by airplane on Tuesday afternoon.

Hotel accommodation, as requested by the Commissioner, is impossible to be had. Arrangements for lodging an made for the whole staff and the Commissioner in two towns upcountry. Indians of Mauritius are willing to reserve for use suitable houses as office and residence for commissioner. Car already purchased. Arrangements by the reception Committee for a grand reception in the capital is afoot. Enthusiasm and goodwill are widespread among Indians.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

Gujarat Branch Of I. N. T. U. C. Collects 14 Lakhs

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11, (A.P.I.): The Gujarat branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to which about thirty-five labour associations have been affiliated with a total membership of about one lakh fifty thousand have collected about Rupees fourteen lakhs for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund out of which the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad has collected about Rupees eleven lakhs.

C. R.'S MESSAGE FOR BHARATHI DAY

MADRAS, Sept. 11 (API): His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India in his message for Bharathi Day, addressed to the Secretary, Bharathi Memorial Committee at Pondicherry, says: "History of France is a very great story. During the 20th century beginning, it had been th- fountain of enthusiasm and guide to India's patriots. It had created a unique pleasure to India's patriots to go to Pondicherry and live there in exile. Tamilians would never forget Pondicherry which sheltered our Bharathiar. The patriotism, divine devotion and wide knowledge of Bharathiar, V. V. S. Ayyar and Sri Aurobindo who got shelter in French settlement of Pondicherry are great heritage to Tamilians and to all pople of India. Uet us safeguard it without losing in new free India."

Red Cross Scheme For Middle East

GENEVA, Sept. 11, (Reuter): The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have announced here that the two organisations have developed a working plan for relief in the Middle East

The plan, designed to spread and extended Red Cross assistance to victims of warfare is co-ordinated with the general relief scheme being developed by Count Folke Bernadotte.

U. P.'S NEED OF 50,000 TONS FOODGRAINS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11. (A.P.I.): It is understood that the U. P. Government have approached the Central Government for an extra allotment of 50,000 tons of food grains to introduce an austerity provisioning scheme in the flood-affected areas in the province.

Draft Constitution Of India

Ghosh Justifies Ambedkar's Suggestion

CALCUTTA, Sept, 10 (A.P.I.): Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, former Premier of West Bengal and member of the Congress Working Committee, speaking on the draft constitution of India at the resumed discussion on the constitution in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly today, justified the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, that India should be a sovereign democratic state, instead of a sovereign independent state. There was not an iota of doubt, he said, that "sovereign state" meant an independent state. There were known to be some independent republics, such as U.S.S.R., which were really totalitarian states. That was why the word "democratic" had been inserted. It meant an independent state free from all foreign control. From the constitution as drafted it could be said that the British crown would completely disappear from India and she was free to decide her relationship with Great Britain or any other states of the world.

Mr. Ghosh suggested that the procedure for acquiring citizenship should not be a cumbrous one. Those people who had left Pakistan and wanted to remain in India should be given proper chance to acquire citizenship and should not be made to go through cumbrous procedures.

As regards the posts of Governors, he personally felt that there was no need for both an elected Governor and an elected Premier. If Governors were elected they should be allowed to form the Cabinet. He suggested that salaries and allowances of any post should not exceed 40 times the minimum salary drawn by an employee in India, which now is about Rs. 55. This, he said, was the unanimous decision of the Congress Economic Programme Sub-Committee, of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman.

COMMUNIST MEMBER URGES REJECTION

The Communist member Mr. Jyoti Bose, said that the constitution had been framed by people who had nothing to do with the freedom struggle. The constitution laid down certain principles with regard to peoples livelihood, their right to education, oldage pensions, etc. All these together constituted the welfare of the people, but as the people might demand implementation of these rights, it had been provided that the state would not be bound to guarantee all these. If one thing had been given with one hand, it was taken away by the other. While it was said that wealth should be distributed equitably, state was not bound to provide anything of this kind. On the other hand, for 'vested interests', it had been provided in the constitution that no property or business of any person should be taken away without paying compensation. The provision of an upper house in the centre and some of the provinces, Mr. Bose added, was in clear violation of the Congress pledge.

As regards the fundamental rights, he said that freedom of speech, assembly and organisation, had been guaranteed but immediately by another clause it had been made possible that the existing laws would not be affected and new laws could be framed curtailing these rights. Summing up he said that the constitution should be rejected in toto.

Half a dozer members participated in the debate today. The House adjourned till Monday next when the discussion will be continued.

CONTRAVENTION OF RESERVE BANK ORDER

NAGPUR, Sept. 10 (API): The Central Province C.I.D. are investigating a case in which a bank in Nagpur cashed a cheque for Rupees 30 thousand received from another bank operating in the Hyderabad state territory.

This transaction, it is stated, was in contravention of the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India to banks in the Indian Union.

It is further learnt that the Manager of a Nagpur bank informed the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay of the transaction after the cheque had been cashed some time in August.

NEHRU'S SPEECH GIVES THE SIGNAL

U. P. Prepares For Emergency; Asoka Mehta Urges Workers Not To Strike

LUCKNOW, Sept. 10 (API): The U. P. Cabinet which met here to-day for about three hours against the background of an impending march of Indian troops to Secunderabad, is understood to have discussed security measures to be adopted in the province and steps to maintain peaceful conditions.

The Premier, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, presided.

SAFETY OF CZECHS

BOMBAY, Sept. 11 (API): The Czechoslovak Consul-General in Bombay has asked the Nizam's Government to ensure the safety of Czech nationals in Hyderabad State either by providing facilities for their evacuation if necessary or by removing them to safe places.

Most of the Czech nationals in Hyderabad, who are estimated to be nearly one hundred, are skilled engineers working in industrial concerns in the State as technicians. Some are also business men.

ASOKA MEHTA'S PLEA TO WORKERS

BOMBAY, Sept. 11 (UPI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leader, to-day called upon the working classes to show their patriotic best by eschewing strikes and lockouts now that the Government of India had decided to start action against Hyderabad.

Mr. Mehta stated: "Recent developments indicate that ere long the Government of India will start military action against Hyderabad. In this hour of national emergency, I appeal to the working classes to show their patriotic best. Nothing must be allowed to hamper the great war effort. In transport, as well as other industries, let us pledge that uninterrupted work will go on.

"May I also appeal to the employers to rise equal to the occasion and attend to the workers' complaints, if any in a spirit of generosity to evoke their best in them for production? The Provincial Governments too should transcend preferences and prejudices towards different labour organisations and help to maintain patriotic solidarity in their ranks.

Louisiana Voters Desert Truman

BATON ROUGE, (Louisiana,) Sept. 10 (Reuter): President Truman's name was removed from the Louisiana ballot for the November presidential election by the Democratic State Central Committee today.

His place was taken by Governer V. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, presidential candidate for the states' rights group of southerners which left the democratic convention in July after opposing Mr. Truman's civil rights programme.

The Committee voted unanimously to pledge all Louisiana's 10 votes to the group.

The Louisiana development increases to four the number of southern state which are pledged to the states' rights presidential ticket. The others are Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Under the American electroal system the states members of the electoral college must cast their votes for the man who gets the majority of ballots cast within the state.

The "pledge" is not a formal commitment, but in effect it leaves no othed choice for the 10 members of Louisiana's electoral group.

"GREATEST FIGHTER OF MANKIND"

Tito's Tribute To Stalin

BELGRADE, Sept. 10 (Reuter).—Marshal Tito in an article today—Yugoslav navy day—described M. Stalin "the greatest fighter of mankind."

"Our navy has benefited from the valuable experiences and glorious naval tradition of the Red Fleet", Marshal Tito stated.

"The identity of outlook between the Yugoslav and Soviet navies was crowned by our fighting comradeship which developed on the Danube in the years of the war.

Every Child Must Learn His Mother Tongue

SIMLA, Sept. 10 (API).—The Premier of East Punjab, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, addressing students of the Government college at Rupar yesterday, referred to the controversy over the medium of instruction in the Province and declared that every child in the first and second primary classes would learn his mother-tongue in either of the two scrips—Hindi and Gurmukhi, and from third primary the students would have to learn Punjabee as well as Hindustani both scripts.

Dr. Bhargava referred to the threats of "morchas" over the language issue and asserted that Punjabee was not the monopoly of any particular sect or community in East Punjab.

The Premier called upon the votaries of "morchas" to employ their technique for the defence of the country rather than wasting it on petty matters.

DADOO'S PASSPORT CONFISCATED

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 10 (Reuter): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, who was to leave for England en route for Paris tonight to act as Adviser to the Pakistan and Indian delegations when the South African-Indian dispute is discussedu, had his passport confiscated a little before the plane took off.

Dr. Dadoo was asked to leave the plane and go to the customs office where he was asked for his pasport. The officer said he was confiscating his passport on instructions "just received" from the Minister for the Interior, Dr. T. E. Domges. He was refused permission to travel in the plane without his passport by the officer in charge of the airport and his luggage was removed. The aircraft took off at 10-35 p.m (GMT).

PEACE OF THE WORLD ENDANGERED

In a statement tonight before knowledge of this last-minute confiscation of his passport, Dr. Dadoo said he hoped to see Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, while in Paris. He was leaving at a time when the South African Nationalist Government was turning on the road to fascism. The situation in South Africa had deteriorated dangerously There was a possibility of not only of a crisis in South Africa but the peace of the world was endangered. U.N.O. bore a heavy responsibility, and only by firm united action could danger of international repercussions be averted.

Dr. Dadoo added that he welcomed the Indian Government statement that it would place the question before the Security Council

AMENDMENT TO GHETTO ACT

CAPETOWN, Sept 10 (Reuter): Dr. Malan, South African Prime Minister announced in the Assembly that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill during the present session.

Briton Flies Faster Than Sound

SPEED OF 700 MILES PER HOUR

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuter): Twentysix-year-old John Derry, who this week became the first man in Britain to fly faster than sound, told Reporters here tonight: "I did not intend to do it"

During his record-breaking dive in the bat-like tail-less De Havilland 108 jet plane, he confessed he had "a queer feeling" in the pit of his stomach.

Derry told this story "I took off from Hatfield aerodrome on Monday morning. I did not intend to exceed the speed of sound. I had already been fairly close to it and I was really trying to get more records of a previous flight.

"I put the aircraft into a steep angle of dive from between 40,000 to 30,000 feet. Probably the whole dive took a minute.

"I kept my eyes glued on the Mach meter and watched the finger move round until one was recorded before I pulled out of the dive."

(Mach number taking its name from Ernst Mach, Viennese scientist, is a means of expressing speed in relation to the velocity of sound. Mach number one indicates sonic speed 762 miles an hour at sea level decreasing with altitude to 660 m.p.h. at 40,000 feet).

"There were no unusual sensations at all and as far as the aircraft was concerned the main thing that I noticed was that control became heavier", Derry said. "I had no physical sensation and I did not 'black out'."

Officials of De Havilland company said the speed attained was "approaching 700 miles per hour". The speed of sound at the altitude concerned was 675 miles per hour.

De Havilland Assistant Chief Engineer R. M. Clarkson said no attempts on the 650.798 miles per hour official world air opened record would be made in the near future, but further flights near the sonic barrier would be undertaken.

De Havilland experts are still analysing results of the record flight.

NAGPUR, Sept. 10 (A.P.I.): Some 36 Muslims in Raipur have joined the Congress after resigning from the Muslim League, according to a report published in "Navbharat," a Nagpur Hindi newspaper.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN U. S.

Anup Singh's Lecture In Delhi

NEW DELHI, September 11, (UPI): "Parties and Politics in the United States of America" was the theme of an interesting lecture by Dr. Anup Singh, noted Indian journalist in America, the lecture was organised under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs yesterday evening.

Giving his reasons for his definite opinion that the Republican Party would be victorious in the coming presidential elections in the U.S.A.. Dr. Anup Singh said that after the grave crisis following the World War II. the average man was anxious for a change, as the Democrats had been in office for the last sixteen years. The Republicans, the speaker thought, would also poll a large number of Negro votes in view of the fact that the first President of the United States of America Abraham Lincoln advocated the Negro cause.

Referring to the prospects of the Third Party led by Mr. Henry Wallace, the Doctor expressed his opinion that it would not be able to carry the majority even in one State. The Third Party of Wallace had been dubbed as pro-Communist, he added.

Continuing he observed that the Socialist Party failed to impress the farmer and the working class in America, because both led a confortable life. To Americans the Socialist Party was something alien, while the Communist Party was at the lowest ebb of influence today.

Dr. Singh Concluded: "If the Republican Party come to power, there would be not much change in the domestic legislation, but there is sure to be striking changes in the policy to be pursued in the international field It is likely that the European Recovery Programme may not receive wholehearted support from the Republicans The Republicans are also likely to adopt a more aggressive attitude towards Russia."

A meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference will be held on 18th Sept, 1948 at 5 p.m. in "Quami Ghar" Lucknow, in which besides other important matters the resignation of the Honorary General Secretary of the conference will be considered and the invitation from Sadaat Barsha for holding the 35th sessions of the Conference at Jansath (Dist. Muzaffarnagar) will be decided.

Aggressive Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

WALL STREET IRREGULARLY LOWER ON SELLING PRESSURE

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton fluctuated narrowly during the morning session with the lack of any fresh trading incentives again cited for the trading stalemate. Meanwhile the market holds relatively steady on light pricefixing, lack of hedges and the overpresent loan influences. On the otherhand the large crop prospects, disturbing political news and continued apathy textile markets were restrictive factors. The E.C.C. reports 1948 crop loans upto September totalled 42,802 actual bales. Prices firmed on more aggressive trade buying believed to be partially against foreign sales with short covering encountering scarcity of contracts. Deterioration complaints from the western belt the sharp increase in loan entries from last week plus the E.C.A. statement that its procurement authorisations in the next two or three months will be much heavier than in the past were contributing factors. The session closed firm. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

October	31.10+15
October highest	31.16+21
October lowest	30.91—04
December	30.92+16
March	30.75+18
May	30.46+16
July	29.35+19
Middling spot	32.05+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

October	31.07+14
December	30.86+15
March	30.67+10
May	30.44+18
Middling spot	31.05+15

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks early fluctuated narrowly and indecisively but a burst of pressure later drove down the market to new lows for the current decline. Losses of fractions to one or so were liberally distributed at midday with sellers targetting leading steels, rails, rubbers, chemicals, motors, textiles and oils Lack of material improvement in the tenor of foreign news or the labour troubles in the United States together with the approaching weekend were given as the main reasons for the buying timidity. The averages were industrials 179.92 and rails 60.20. Buyers timidly emerged and succeeded in reducing or more than erasing out some of the earlier losses but into the fifth hour the market was still mostly fractions to one or so irregularly lower. Minings attracted some new support along with selected department stories, textiles and electrical manufacturings. In the latter general electric was an occasional favourite aided by a dividend increase. Support spread in late dealings to selected chemicals, steels, rails, motors, oils, wetstocks and rubbers giving the market a mixed appearance at the close. The market closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS:

After a hesitant start, prices rallied briskly under the leadership of September maize on short covering and increased commercial demand stimulated by a good demand for cash grain and lighter country offerings. A considerable part of the day's trading also reflected eveningup operations prior to the issuance of the government report after the close today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

	Today's price
American Telephone and Telegraph	154
Amerex Holding Co.	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Sinclair Oil	25-3/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	46-1/2.
General Electric Co.	40-5/8
General Motors	62-5/8
Ingersol Rand	68 correct
International Nickel	31-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
Newyork Central Rail Road Co.	17-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-5/8
Texas Corporation	56-3/8
Union Carbide Newstock	40-1/2
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	46-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	78-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-7/8

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

U.S. Price of foreign silver 75-1/4 cents.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 11

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day but the general feeling was inclined to be bullish on Hyderabad situation. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1501-4 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1488-12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11

The cotton market was fairly firm to-day. There was further short covering in September which resulted in scarcity of contracts.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 559 for September delivery and advanced at Rs. 565 on increased covering.

New crop business was reported at Rs. 573.

The market kept on improving under persistent buying and September firmed up at Rs. 568. New Crop business was reported at Rs. 574.

Closing quotation at 2 p.m. was as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 568 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 960 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 11

The local Produce market was irregular to-day with slightly better enquiry for Groundnut and Linseed, while Castorseeds ruled easy with speculative unloading There was good enquiry for oil.

Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 119-8 under the influence of Hyderabad news, but heavy selling from professional quarters depressed the market at Rs. 116-8. At this level there was moderate short covering and Castorseeds May delivery improved at Rs. 116-14.

Later on there was moderate buying.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	33	8	0
Coromandal	32	12	0
Bold ready	32	8	0
Bold December-January	29	6	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	30	8	0
May delivery	117	6	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	26	6	0
Sept.-Oct. delivery	26	8	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	1	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Ready receipts	18	6	0
October	18	7	0
November	17	11	0
December	17	6	0
Linseed oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17	8	0

SUGAR MARKET
BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Small Grain	104	0	0
Medium Size	107	0	0
Big Size	112	8	0
October Dely	36	12	0
January Dely	30	14	0
Arrival Bags		3223	

METAL MARKET
BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Tin Aso Dely.	61	0	0
Copper Aso Dely.	59	12	0

PEPPER PRICES
BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Magsar	189 to 191
Maha Dely.	185 to 187

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN
BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

150 D Sept.	4	5	0
150 D. Oct.	4	4	6
150 D. Ready	4	4	0
120 D. Ready	4	5	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK

September	26	3	0
October	26	3	0
Ready	26	3	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Tata Ordinary 296/4 Tata Deferred 1500 Indian Iron 25/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/15 Bombay Dyeing 1016/4 Central India 263/2 Gokak 285 Kohinoor 296/4 Simplex 198/2 Swadeshi 293/2 Tata Power 1595 Associated Cement 153/12 Belapur 248/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 377/8 Scindia 23/14 Central Bank 83/2 New India 62/8 Tata 2nd Pref. 141/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 11

The Bullion market was fairly steady to-day with moderate business passing. During the early part of the session there was increased short covering in Silver on disquieting news about Hyderabad but the improvement in prices attracted moderate long liquidation and the market reacted at the opening level.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 169 and sharply advanced at Rs. 170-4 on active short covering and bull support but declined on increased profit-taking and the market steadied at Rs. 169. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 175.

Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 115 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 77.

Final Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	175	8	0
Forward Silver	169	8	0
Ready Gold	114	4	0
Sovereigns	76	8	0

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Sept. 10.

Australian wheat fob (bulk) 109/- Oct/Nov.

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Sept. 10.

T.T London on:

New York selling 4.0275; New York buying 4.0325.

Montreal selling 4.0275; Montreal buying 4.0325.

Zurich selling 17.34; Zurich buying 17.36.

Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO Sept. 10.

September	2.22-1/4
December	2.25-1/4
May	2.14-7/8
July	1.93-3/4

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK Sept 10 (UPA) Black pepper closed inactive and nominally unchanged on the New Market today.

Resale offerings of Siam and Saigon pepper were reported at around four cents below the Indian price with fair sized quantities involved, according to dealers.

Closing prices included:

September	73
October	72
December	72
January	64
March	59
May	59
July	56

In the ready market, black pepper was quoted at 78 cents asked and white muntok at 76 cents asked.

Other seed prices included:

Castorseeds 130 dollars nom per long ton fob Brazilian ports;

Cottonseeds 70 dollars nom per ton, basis Memphis, depending on quality;

Linseed 6.10 dollars per bushel Minneapolis;

Linseed oil 27.8 cents per pound in tank cars;

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound,

Groundnut oil 25 cents per pound, nom.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Sept 10 (UPA): On the London market today, the price of pepper remained unchanged at 3|4 for black, but white pepper was quoted at 3|7-1|2, compared with 3|6-1|2 on the previous day.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON
Alexandria, Spt. 9

KARNAK:—	
January	88.35+60
March	88.75+51
ASHMOUNI:—	
Dcember	54.45—26
February	55.00—16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Sept. 10.

Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£77-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	£104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	£103-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£114-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	£119-1/2
National Bank of India	£34-1/2

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 5,447.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Sept. 10.

Silver Spot	46 d.
Forward	46 d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8-12-3

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11 (UPI): Cholera has broken out in the city and three cases, of which one was fatal, have been reported so far. A student of the C. S. High School is reported to have died of Cholera.

JUTE INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Alternate Source Of Supply Only Way Of Survival

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11, (UPI): "The jute industry of India, if it has to escape from the grip of Pakistan over it, has to find alternate sources of supply of the raw materials. That source of supply can be found only by increasing the production of jute in this country. Unless India can increase its production to 50 lakhs of bales, the jute manufacturing industry of India will be at the mercy of Eastern Pakistan"', observed Mr. Bagaria presiding over the 10th annual General Meeting of the East India Jute Hessian Exchange yesterday.

Referring to the partition of India, he said that as a result of partition, the Indian jute mill industry now had to depend for its supplies of raw jute on Eastern Pakistan. That country, fully conscious of its hold on the jute industry of the World, was trying to exact as high a price as it could, i.e., the price of jute today is Rs. 200/- per bale as against Rs. 35/- before the Partition, he added.

Mr. Bagaria then criticised the "double export duty" levied on all jute exported by India as a result of which the buying of jute by foreign concerns was being diverted to Pakistan. He apprehended that very soon the jute baling industry of Calcutta would have to be closed down as Pakistan would be exporting all the requirements of the World.

The President then referred to the closing of the jute Futures market by the Government of West Bengal and said that while agreeing with the object of the Government he felt that it would have been better if instead of closing down the market, the Government had taken steps to fix a maximum price and made suitable changes in the term of contract in order to bring them in line with the changed circumstances due to partition.

In conclusion, he hoped that Government would see that a well regulated futures market with proper supervision of its working was brought into existence for the development of the jute industry as well as the jute trade of India.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd September.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL :—	5,32,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	2,90,65,99,000
Sundries	92,65,000
Rupees	3,03,46,14,000

ASSETS	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—	
Government Securities	1,53,86,75,000
Other Authorised Investments	10,28,99,000
ADVANCES :—	
Loans	17,51,72,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	52,40,22,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,95,09,000
Dead Stock	1,54,97,000
Sundries	1,29,96,000
CASH :—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	54,69,18,000
Balances with other Banks	7,89,30,000
Rupees	3,03,46,14,000

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 3rd September :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India :	
(i) Borrowings from banks	21,01,21,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	6,69,14,68,000
Time liabilities in India :	
(i) Borrowings from banks	54,89,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	3,08,86,06,000
Cash in India :	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,57,21,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,26,83,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	75,43,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	91,08,77,00
Advances in India	3,93,59,87,000
Bills discounted in India	14,82,88,000

FREE MARKET DOLLAR AND GOLD PRICES

PARIS, Sept. 10, (UPA): Twenty dollar gold piece was quoted at 73,800 Francs in Paris today. U.S. dollar was quoted at 309 Francs while the black market rate remained at 115 Francs.

'GREATER INDIA' IN THE WEST -

Mauritius Is Predominantly Indian In Population, But The Majority Has No Political Power

By P. N. M.

LYING 550 miles East of Madagascar, this tringularly eliptical island is 120 miles in circumference and about 720 square miles in area. At the head of an excellent harbour is the city of Port Louis, which is both the capital and seat of its government. The prodigal vegetation of the tropics clothes the island of a flowing robe. Much of the idyllic charm of the island is provided by its mountainous character and its little streams and forests. The streams are so small that the longest of them, the Grande Riviere has only a course of about ten miles. The climate is equable for non-white people, but oppressively hot for Europeans in summer. Frequently the island is hit by hurricanes, but replacements of forests by sugarcane has considerably reduced their violence.

SUCCESSIVE FOREIGN RULERS

When the island was discovered in 1505 by Mascarenhas, a Portuguese navigator, it was un-inhabited and showed no signs of previous occupation. After being in Portuguese hands for the greater part of the sixteenth century, it passed on to the Dutch in 1598. It was named Mauritius in honour of the Dutch Governor, Count Manrice of Nassan. The Dutch however, abandoned the island in 1710, and from 1715 to 1767 it was held by the French East India Company. It was the French Governor Mahe de Labourdonnais who first developed the resources of the fertile island. He was responsible for introducing sugar cultivation, the main industry of the inhabitants. He cleared forests, built roads and founded its present capital Port Louis.

Mauritius was one of the sources of mutual jealousies between the French and the English, and in the beginning of the nineteenth century the British successfully led an expedition for its capture. In 1814, according to the Treaty of Paris, the island went into the possession of the English.

INDIAN MAJORITY

Sixty-three per cent of the population of Mauritius is Indian, the rest comprises Europeans, Africans, Chinese and persons of mixed origin. According to the Census of 1944, its total population is 419,185 comprising 265,247 Indians, 143,056 persons of European, African or mixed descent, and 10,882 Chinese. The Creoles are of mixed European and oriental blood, but their number is diminishing owing to their migration to South Africa. The population of the Dependencies including Rodrigues, the Lesser Dependencies and Diego Carcia is 13,500. The density of the population of Mauritius has been estimated to be about 546 per square mile, one of the thickest in the world.

Mauritius is an agricultural country, with the cultivation and manufacture of sugar as the mainstay of its economy. Of 183,000 acres of its total cultivated area, about 146,000 acres are under sugar, about 20,000 under fibre, 5,000 under maize, 2,000 under tea, 500 under tobacco and some 9,000 under other crops. The sugar industry is by far the most important industry, representing no less than 98 per cent of her total exports. Other industries consist of tobacco, fibre, pineapple, tea and, as a by-product of the sugar industry, alcohol, etc.,

SUSTAINED BY IMPORTS

Although an agricultural country, Mauritius produces only one-tenth of the foodstuffs required for its inhabitants. So even the necessaries of life, with the exception of sugar, have to be imported from abroad. The imports are mainly rice, wheat, cotton goods, jute, spices, wine, oilseeds, salted fish, tea, coal, machinery, woollen goods, cotton piecegoods, fertilisers, patent medicines, fuel, soap, motor vehicles and hardware.

The principal articles of food like rice, grain, oilseeds and oils, spices, salted fish, ghee and flour in normal times are imported from India. Among the manufactured goods imported from India are cotton piecegoods, jute manufactures, coir manufactures, boots and shoes, etc. The balance of trade between India and Mauritius has always been heavily in favour of our country. The following table shows the balance of trade in favour of India for the year 1937-44.

(In 1000 Rupees).

Year.	Exports to Mauritius from India.	Re-exports.	Imports from Mauritius.	Balance of Trade.
1937-38.	6,138.	93	57.	6,174
1938-39.	8,620.	93	38.	8,675
1939-40.	8,802.	50	9.	8,843
1940-41.	9,601.	46.	20.	9,627.
1941-42.	11,338.	48.	41.	11,345.
1942-43.	11,276.	40.	8.	11,308.
1943-44.	8,536.	37	4.	8,569.

From the Seaborne Trade Accounts of India.

Mauritius is a crown colony. Hitherto the government of the island had been vested in the Governor who is assisted by an Executive Council of 27 members out of which only 10 were elected on a limited franchise. Nine members were nominated by the Governor and 8 sat "ex officio".

The new constitution promulgated on September 15, 1947 is based on more liberal ideas. There is provision for a Legislative Council of 35 members of whom only 12 will be nominated and 4 will be "ex officio", the rest being elected. The "ex officio" members consist of the Governor, the Colonial and Financial Secretaries and the Procureur-General. The franchise, based on certain educational and property qualifications, is in theory extended to all British subjects of both sexes, over 21, provided they pass a simple literacy test, or have served in the Forces, or have occupied business premises for six months prior to the date of registration.

Although the island has been influenced by three European powers, the Dutch, the French and the English, it is at present governed mostly by the old French laws. French and English are the official languages. But Indians being in a majority, a number of Indian languages such as Hindi, Tamil and Telugu, are also spoken. The currency of Mauritius consists of rupees and cents. In spite of British administration, Mauritius has been wise enough to retain the metric system of weights and measures which has been in force since 1878.

HOW INDIANS WENT THERE

It is quite likely that India knew Mauritius ages ago. It would be strange if Indian seamen, who established a cultural empire in the east, did not turn their eyes in the western direction. But it is difficult to conjecture in the absence of even the barest archaeological data. In modern times, at any rate, India knows Mauritius only through the English. India's first contact with the island was not a happy one, and both the British and the Indians ought to be ashamed of it.

For it was to Mauritius that the first shipment of agricultural peasants from our country was made under the infamous and inhuman system of indenture.

It was the cheap Indian labour which filled the vacuum created by the abolition of slave trade in the British Colonies in 1834

ANOMALOUS POSITION

Politically speaking the position in Mauritius is extremely anomalous. Developed, enriched and peopled by the sweat and toil of Indians, who are in a majority there, the Mauritian Government is not ever partially representative of them. One authority has observed: "In Mauritius, Indians enjoy the same civic and civil rights as any other citizen without distinction of caste or creed. They are governed by a common law. They are under a regime of liberty, equality and fraternity, the motto of the French, the first settlers of the island. Indians in no part of the world enjoy the same rights and privileges as they do here in all spheres of life."

It is an exaggerated version of a legal myth, which is radically at variance with the reality.

It is true that Indians in Mauritius are not subjected statutorily to the same humiliations as in South Africa and some other British colonies, but it must be remembered that Indians are always in a minority in these latter British colonies, whereas in Mauritius they constitute the overwhelming majority. The rights which they enjoy are purely negative such as freedom and racia. discrimination.

RIDLEY REPORT

If it is realised that till 1940 there were no elected Indian members in the Council of Government and that so far there have been only two Indians elected to the Executive Council, the sort of political rights the Indians enjoy there will become obvious. Mr. Ridley, who investigated the conditions of Indians there on behalf of the Government of India in 1940, observed: "The Indian representation in the Council of Government is certainly disproportionate to the size of the Indian population and to the number of Indian voters. No one will deny that the Indian community has a number of able men who are well-fitted to sit in the Council of Government, Despite high and loud talk of legal equality, Indians experience the worst kind of discrimination in respect of the public, technical and commercial services.

WHITE DOMINANCE

The white inhabitants dominate all walks of life and nepotism of the worst type flourishes:— Indians only fill a fraction, about 10 per cent of the public posts. No European business concern will employ Indians except as messengers. The various Licensing Boards and the Transport Control, for example, have openly pursued a policy detrimental to the interests of the Indian settlers. Indians are not able to exercise their rights in the matter of ownership of property and the normal rights of citizenship.

Although numerically strong, Indians are economically the most backward. They constitute a labouring class, with few exceptions in trade and profession. The two-thirds majority in Mauritius holds no more than a 30 per cent interest in the economic life of the Colony. Almost all the sugar mills are owned by non-Indians, in spite of the fact that it is Indian toil which grows the rich sugarcane crop.

MISERABLE ECONOMIC STATE

But for a few small estates most of the estates and farms are owned by the Europeans. The latter also control all banks, the two docks, all the big business firms, the Sugar Syndicate, the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Agriculture. Of the actual cultivable land only one-third is owned by the Indians. Indian workers have to make a miserable living. At present the average monthly income of an Indian wage-earner ranges between Rs. 25 to 40. This is woefully low compared with that of his European compatriots.

Lengthy reports have been prepared in this connection by Commissions and by eminent individuals. Apparently, as often happens, they have merely served to adorn the archives of the Colonial Secretary's office in London. After the disturbances and police firing in 1937, the Hooper Inquiry Commission sympathised with the grievances of labour and recommended higher wages. Mr Ridley proposed the introduction of a minimum wage for the labourers and the appointment of more Indian medical officers. The Royal Commission which reported after the severe disturbances of 1943, censured the Government and the employers for their failure to effect any improvement in the conditions of labour.

The only answer to the various problems that face the Indian population in Mauritius is popular and representative government.

Superficially the new constitution envisages some sort of popular government, But when one studies it in detail one sees how pitifully inadequate it is for the Indians. The following is what a memorandum of a group of members of the Consultative Committee of Mauritius has to say on the question of franchise: "As is to be expected those who so far have enjoyed political predominance in this country are prepared to concede nothing or very little for the inclusion of the working class in the electoral roll. To this end they argue that the inhabitants of this island are divided into the *general population* and the *Indian population* which, they say, is largely illiterate. They stress the fear that the Indian community, mostly workers, might gain political preponderance to the detriment of what they call the "General Population", although it is obvious that the over-whelming majority of the general population are workers with whom they can have little affinity either on ethnological or economic grounds. They draw a dark picture of the perils which threaten European civilisation and ideals in the Colony, if the workers are given political rights.

ERRONEOUS DIVISION

Such division of the population is misleading and erroneous. The workers in this island are from both the general and the Indian sections of the community, and they form part of the same trade unions or political groupings, irrespective of their origin. Their economic and social interests are closely linked up and remain unaffected by distinctions of creed and origin. The wealthy classes numbering not more than 20,000 in a population of more than 400,000 cannot pretend to speak for the large majority of the general population who are workers as if the workers endorsed the political and social outlook of their masters.

This is what the Governor of Mauritius wrote to the Secretary of State: "There is, too, the special complication arising from the existence of permanent settlements of people of European origin, greatly outnumbered by other races. The adoption of the normal method of representation might eventually here result in placing the Indo-Mauritian majority in political control of the European minority'

GRAVE INJUSTICES

Naturally, a constitution based on such fears cannot be expected to be fair to the coloured population. For example, female suffrage under the proposed franchise system will work to the prejudice of Indians, for the majority of Indian women being illiterate they cannot exercise their vote. Adult franchise which excludes a large proportion of the illiterate working class of the island has, of course, no great significance. Other income and property qualifications are such that they will prevent a large percentage of the population from exercising the right of ballot paper.

Indian languages and culture receive no encouragement from the government. French and English are the only languages that are taught in schools. Indians have been forced to abondon their own customs and manners, and to adopt, a culture which is neither French nor English nor Indians. Instances of conversion to Christianity to enjoy the same rights as Europeans are also not wanting. They had even to surrender their right to marry according to their personal laws, for in Mauritius only civil marriages are legal. It is a highly deplorable state of moral laxity that under the canopy of Western civilization no less than 17,029 Indian males and 18,196 Indian females should have been living with persons of other sexes without having gone through any form of marriage.

MOTHER COUNTRY'S DUTY

It is as a result of all these disadcantages that Indians in Mauritius are looking up to their mother country. India's interest in Mauritius is inevitably different from that of other countries with an Indian problem. In countries like South Africa and East Africa, the mother country has to fight for the rights of a minority community which is subjected to all sorts of indignities.

In Mauritius the mother country has to strengthen a majority community which has been disabled from exercising its natural rights.

It may be argued that Indians in Mauritius should consider themselves as citizens of Mauritius and cease to draw upon the support and affections of the mother country. Yes, if the Indians were citizens ! ! ! India will cease to be the mother country for the Indians in Mauritius if every Indian there becomes a full-fledged citizen enjoying the same rights and privileges as do other white citizens.

DIEHARD BRITISH VIEW

The reactionary politicians and the reactionary press in England are not prepared to view the question from this angle. They are still ruled by outmoded ideas of colonialism. For them Mauritius is still a British colony to be freely exploited for the sake of a

(Continued On Page 24)

Talking of Books—

Moonstruck

ANSHU UR 'HANSI OR "TEARS O' CHEERS". A collection of Poems by Artisha Das Clay. Printed at Ratnamala Printing Press, Nana Peth, Poona 2. Pp. 50. Unpriced, 1948.

This book should prove an eye-opener to many of our young "intellectuals bristling with literary or romantic fancies", who are persuaded that they have the 'divine gift of song' in them and who make our numerous poetasters and versifiers and it should also demonstrate beyond doubt how thin is the dividing line between poesy and lunacy and how, difficult the service of the Muses.

Now read this opening paragraph from the author's preface: "I know not how to express the rhythm of my heart in this worldly language and the preface being in prosaic my quill reluctantly moves and hoping to be excused, if it wrought any frown on your forehead or painted displeasure on your face...."

And now take this opening stanza from almost any poem in the book and read on. The poem is entitled 'Lovely Lotus of the Lake' and we reproduce the spelling faithfully:

"Lovely Lotus Lustrous
Lively and tenderous
Fluttering and wonderous
How divine and marvellous".

And finally here is another entitled 'What To Me' from Section III called REFLEXTION (That's how the word is spelt):

"What temples. steeples and mosques to me
When mountains and trees are all to me.

What gardens, palace and paradise to me
When earthish greens glishen far for me.

What societys, halls, and crowds to me
When hums, and drones of woods "din" me.

What sorrows, strifes and hears to me
When Great Unknown silently waits for me".

All we can say to this young (or old) man, whose name sounds half Bengali and half Christian and if he is a real person at all, is, 'Don't make a fool of yourself in print. Wait silently until you meet the Great Unknown: till then be content to remain unknown'.

P. R. K.

Culture And Politics

HIGHER CULTURE, a Guide for Rising Countries (in general and Pakistan in particular) By Swami Madhavtirtha pp. 172, Re. 1-8-0, Sandesh Karayalaya, Ghee-Kanta Road, Ahmedabad.

The Swami, who was president of the first session of all Religions held in Ahmedabad, in April, 1947, was deeply moved by the events in India in August, 1947. On 9th August, 1947 he addressed an open letter to the Governor-General of Pakistan. In it, he posed the question: "How is it that the Hindus are vacating Pakistan and Muslims in Hind find their lives perfectly secure?" The Swami observes in this connection: "Politics as practised at present is a dirty game. It creates divisions where divisions are not necessary....Great nations like Germany and Japan have perished within a few years. If we dig a pit for others we may fall into it, or perhaps others will dig pits for us".

He reminds Mr. Jinnah that "Pak" really means purity, love and wisdom "The love of God is not complete unless we love all the children of God The real religion is that in which I must not only know myself as one with God, but in which I must know myself as existing in other bodies also. We shall never realise the higher depths of our true life so long as we make a division between one nation and another. War-mindedness is a mental disease, a thing of shame and degredation. I am willing to help you. Do not think that I am only a Hindu. I belong equally to all".

Discussing the present methods of education, the Swami points out that the fight to suppress future wars must be waged in the schools. Our education and science will be of no avail if they do not lead man to a better comprehension of himself, of the meaning of his life and of the resources buried in his inner self. He therefore advocates the introduction, in primary standards, of short biographies of the founders of the principal religions of the world; in middle schools, common moral teachings selected from writings of eminent saints and classical religious books, and in high schools and colleges, common higher religious teachings and philosophy,—thereby enabling the student to obtain a real sense of the meaning of life as a whole It is not easy to remove lust, anger and jealousy (which are the chief causes of war) without right culture of all.

Reality Of Illusion

MAYA, its spiritual Exposition, (based on the Theory of Relativity) by Swami Madhavtirtha: pp. 107 Re. 1 Janana Sadhana Ashram, Ajol, north Gujrat).

The author shows that Professor Einstein's theory of relativity (which means that time, space, causation, motion, duration, mass force, etc., are "relative" and have no "absolute" significance and that man can expound his apace-time fully only by knowing the absolute and by living for the whole of humanity and not this or that part) is to be met with in the Ramayana, Shri Bhagvat, Yoga Vashishtha, the Gita, the Upanishads and also in the Jain Philosophy. A true understanding of the theory of relativity helps one to have a sense of proportion and true value of things. . The theory is explained with diagrams and discussed in this book, in respect of its application to life and higher culture. The book besides being a learned contribution to philosophy, has a popular appeal in that it widens and broadens one's vision and helps one to find one's true place function in God's universe.

N. H. P.

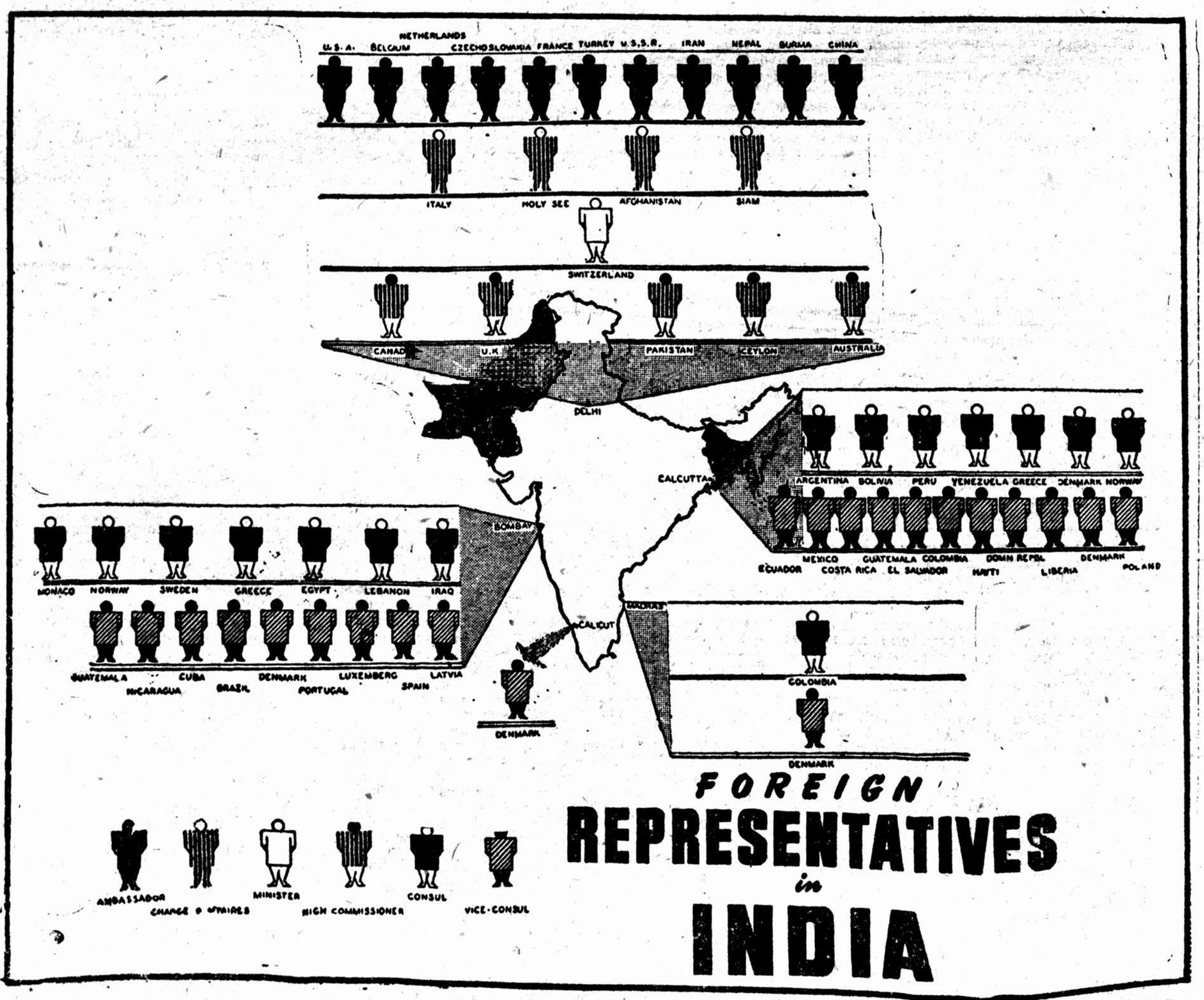
ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

In the time of al-Muizz, the fourth Fatimid Caliph of Egypt (A.H. 4th century/A.D. 10th century), there was no regular text book of law for the use of the judges and the people. He, therefore, commanded the foremost jurist of the age, Cadi Nu man, to compose a work under his directions. Thus the "Da a imu-l-Islam" (Pillars of Islam), one of the earliest texts of the Muhammadan law extant, came to be written. It is, therefore, of fundamental importance from the point of view of the historical study of Islamic jurisprudence; furthermore, it represents a significant fusion of Sunnite and Shiite principles.

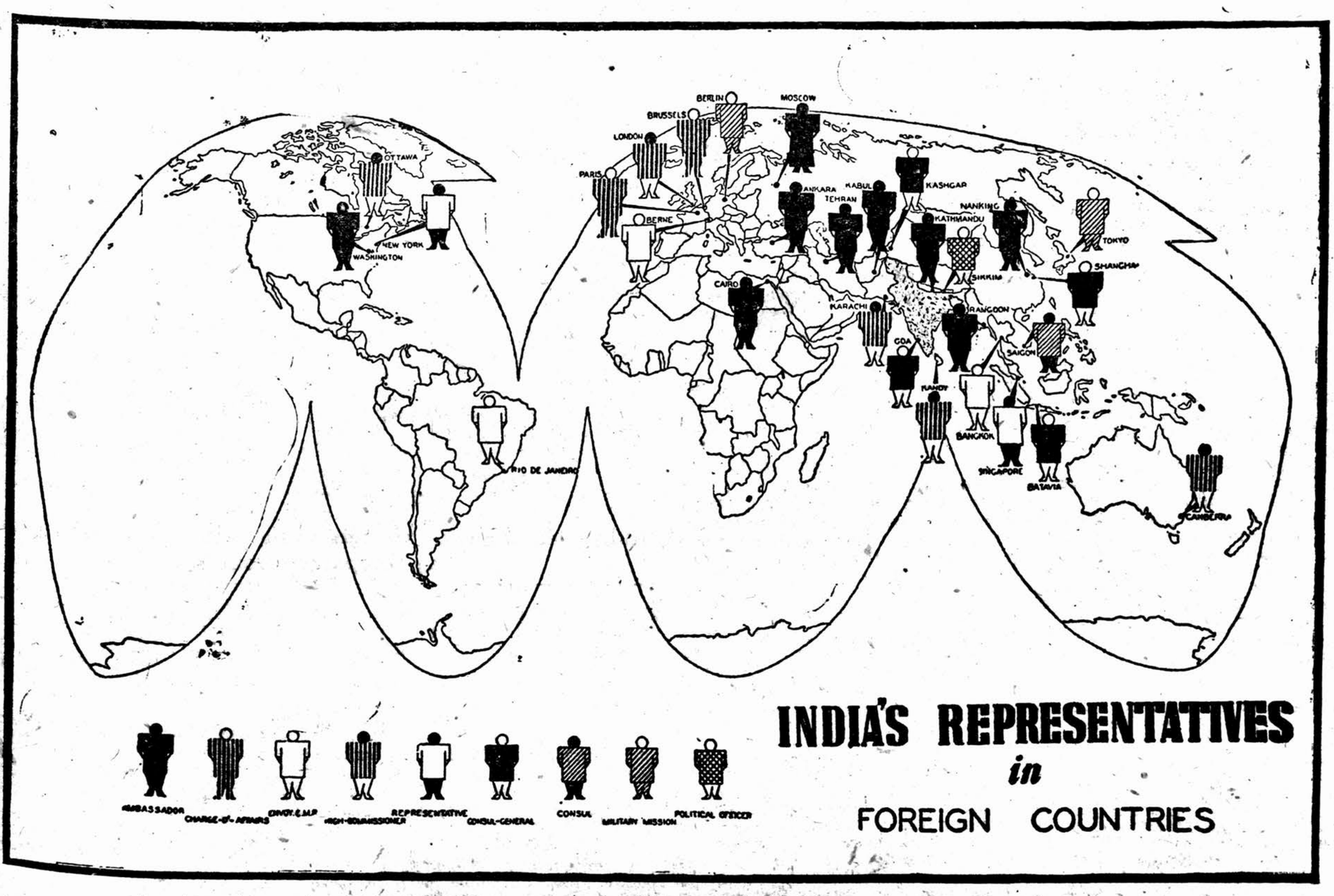
The text of the "Da a imu l-Islam" has been edited by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, the first volume of which is now going to the press, and will be out during the course of 1949. The complete work will be in five volumes—Volumes I and II, Arabic Text; Volumes III and IV, English Translation; Volume V, Introduction, Index, Glossary, etc., and will be published by the Oxford University Press (Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1), for the Islamic Research Association (Town Hall, Bombay, 1).

The work will take about five to six years to complete and the Islamic Research Association is grateful to an anonymous donor, for having munificently donated the sum required for printing the first volume. It is also hoped that State help and donations will be forthcoming for the completion of the work.

The book is a paramount authority for all Ismailite Muslims, namely, Khojas as well as Bohras.



courtesy—"Indian Information."



Courtesy—"Indian Information".

Do you know swimming?—asks "Ram-Rahim" and continues: Well, for the world of me, I do not know swimming, and just last night, I fell into a pool. I was sinking down, down to the depths of water. I could not breathe. I was only taking in water through the three openings—mouth, nose and ears. I was all frantic. I certainly did not want to die. I did not know how to swim. I was ashamed to call God to help me in my ignorance.

FORTUNATELY, A DREAM!

Fortunately for me, it was a dream! It was a dream that had all the essence of reality, with only this difference that I am alive today to write this piece of composition. Have you not often heard of a child slipping into a tank or a lake, and people nearabout unable to save it because they did not know swimming? You, most certainly, feel sorry. Why not learn swimming, and save such accidents!

Besides, it's a sheer rapture to be in water. You feel so free and fresh, and the embracing water simply intoxicates you with joy. It is a splendid exercise. It builds your body well. It keeps the system perfect. It enables you to remain slim. Nay, it maintains a vigorous blood circulation.

Have you not often envied people whom you see moving with ease and rapture in water? Their suppleness, their agility and quick movements—do they not draw you to learn swimming? It may be a bit frightening to watch the moving, mounting waves in the sea. It may freeze your blood to hear the roar of the ocean. But water is not so terribly unkind. Once you master the technique of battling against the tide and of keeping afloat, you do enjoy then the art of swimming.

* * *

THE FIRST THING

The family was seated at dinner, and the conversation turned to school lessons, much to the consideration and disgust of little cynthia.

"What period in English history are you doing?" asked the father.

"Stuarts", said Cynthia, curtly.

There was a long pause as father thought out a question to put to his daughter. He was a little hazy about facts, but at last he propounded his poser: "What was the first thing James I did when he came to the throne?"

"Sat on it, I suppose", replied Cynthia.

* * *

LIFE OF A BEGGAR

Here, begging food along the street, comes an old beggar—writes Vasant Ragho Sangle. His cheeks and eyes are sunk deep in his bones. He looks all straight in the face. His beard is grey and quite long. He has no relations. He has no friends. He is leading a loveless and friendless life in this wide world. His name is Vithu. He spends his days in begging.

Look at his dress! He has a dirty tattered shirt on his lean brown body. He has put on a red turban. He comes with a long stick in one hand and a begging bowl in the other. The stick is very useful to him. It is his guide and a friend. He hasn't got any footwear to protect his feet from thorns and dirt. The life he is leading is indeed a very hard one.

It was a rainy day. The rain was falling in torrents. It seemed as if God shed tears seeing the battle amongst his children on the earth. The street presented a deserted appearance. No sound was heard. From a corner of the street Vithu was coming with the help of his stick.

But alas! The por creature slipped while crossing the road. Presently a motor car came in great speed and gave a turn. Vithu was run over by the motor car. The car hit him on the head. His one arm was torn off the trunk. He succumbed to death!

He died—and there was nobody to mourn his loss. There are thousands of such beggars in India who live by begging. You will see them in streets and bazaars, begging food from shops and money from passers-by. What is theif life? And what do you think about it?

* * *

PROUD PAPA

The proudest papa in town was telling a friend about the accomplishments of his precious child.

"Why, he's remarkable, really", said the fond father. "Do you know, he's doing things right now that the books say he shouldn't be able to do till he's six months old?"

"How wonderful", returned the friend. "And how old is he?"

Beamed the father: "He's only five-and-a-half months old".

* * *

JUMBLED LETTERS

Re-arrange the following jumbled letters, and you will get some proverbs. What are they?

(1) TMSHRGITIHGI;
(2) HTEIASEHWALTLH;
(3) SLNTGILSIPLEITLO.

Here are the solutions—Were you right?

(1) Might is right;
(2) Health is wealth;
(3) Ill got is ill spent.

* * *

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Janmashtmi under the presidentship of Mr. Mubarak Saghar of Karachi. A nice programme of songs and stories was arranged on the occasion, and the President gave an interesting talk to children.

'THREE BABES: Subash, Sadhana and Aruna'.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. So long!

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

At the end of the cricket match, a conceited player, who had batted badly and fielded even worse, approached the captain.

"I think I'll go along now, if you don't mind," he said. "I've got a train to catch."

"That's quite all right," answered the captain. "Better luck with the train!"

* * *

The bookie slowly counted out the pound notes into the old lady's wrinkled hands.

"Lady," he said, "I just don't understand. However did you manage to pick the winner?"

The old lady patted her white locks in place. She looked a little bewildered.

"Really," she said, "I don't know myself. I just stuck a pin in the paper and . . . well, there it is."

The bookie took a deep breath.

"That's all very well, lady," he cried. "But how on earth did you manage to pick four winners yesterday afternoon?"

"Oh," replied the old lady, "that was easy. You see, I used a fork."

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT: At Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari Camp—(left) Dr. (Miss) Nicky addressing the children, who (right) also enjoyed playing games (Photos: Navhit Shah)

Let us talk it over —

It may sound foolish but one really cannot help feeling that it must have been a very inauspicious moment when a special committee named after its Chairman Mr. Rao, was appointed in 1941 to prepare a systematic and uniform Hindu Law Code.

Though it is now five years since the completion of its work in 1943 (after touring all over the country to assess public opinion on the Committee's findings), the Draft Hindu Law Code Bill has not been able to force its way through the Indian Legislature.

This delay was understandable in the context of old times when a foreign people were guiding our destiny, but when we became our own masters a year ago, it was naturally thought that the Hindu Law Code Bill would be taken up without any further loss of time. Matters, however, did not shape according to expectations and actually ceaseless efforts were being made by certain reactionary elements to shelve the Bill until after the next general elections!

All this enumeration of past failures might appear to some as irrelevant now that the Law Minister has given an assurance in the Legislature of Government's intention to get the Bill passed at its next session. Dr. Ambedkar on his part has gone one further in saying that in case sufficient time wasn't obtained, there would be a special session of the House. Yet, in view of the arguments put forward by some Congressmen leading to a stormy debate at the Congress Assembly party's meeting, the need for mustering public opinion in favour of the Bill even at this stage becomes pressing.

* * *

It will not therefore be out of place to mention some of the patent arguments made against the Bill:

(1) The breaking up of the joint family system, (2) Daughter's right of inheritance leading to fragmentation of the land and disintegration of property, (3) The fear that the Congress Party would forfeit its following in the next elections.

The absurdity of the first argument should be obvious to the meanest intelligence. The disintegration of the joint family has set in long ago and, with further industrialization of the country, the process is bound to quicken. If at all, the revised Hindu Law might make the change smoother. So far as the fragmentation of land is concerned it has to be pointed out in the first place that unfortunately the provisions of the Bill do not cover agricultural property. And in the second place, one should like to ask if the Indian National Congress itself is not aiming at the abolition of private ownership of land in the free Republic of India?

As for the fears in respect of disintegration of property other than agricultural, it may be safely taken for granted that the majority of our people shall never be imperilled by this danger! The most fantastic of all is the fear of Congress losing the next elections if it passes this Bill!

Of course it is not much of a surprise that reactionaries are to be found even in the Congress fold. This only shows the extent to which the orthodoxy might go in opposing the long due reforms. "If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty", women and progressive men of a free India cannot afford to rest assured by the learned Law Member's speech in the Dominion Parliament. They must see to it that the Draft Hindu Code Bill does receive priority No. 1 in the winter session of the Parliament. If the Government intends well by the Bill it must find out a way to put that "intention" into practice. Mere good intentions are of no use.

* * *

Speaking about the Hindu Code Bill I remember somebody to have described it as the "Women's Code" because of the many new rights it promises to the woman. Rationally speaking, it doesn't try to lo anything of the kind but only remedies the serious shortcomings of a system which was based more on practice and custom, varying not only from place to place but to sect to sect also! The revised Hindu Law, by accepting the principle of monogamy and divorce, brings women on par with man. The new laws governing right of inheritance as well as adoption make her equal of man economically and socially. Of no mean import is the recognition of intercaste marriage. Over and above all, the codified Hindu Law will be uniformly applicable to Hindus, Sikhs and Jains in all parts of the land, thus bringing about a greater unification of the people.

—Leela

TANZEB
TAILORS & HATTERS
Dwarkadas Bldg.,
Mangaldas Road,
(Near G. T. HOSPITAL)
BOMBAY 2.

Dress The Left-Overs

You cannot please all people for all times, yet the housewife is expected to do it every day! The young ones want pies and puddings while the grown up family members must have something spicy. Now this is almost an impossible task with the limited rations and the high price of foodstuffs. The situation has brightened up a bit owing to the large variety of imported foodstuffs such as tinned vegetables, fruits, jams etc.

For the majority of people, however, these things are a standby for some special occasions. So the housekeeper has to make the best use of what the fixed budget can accommodate. She cannot afford any waste and must use the left-overs. For that some ingenuity is necessary to give a new dressing to the odd bits, otherwise you'll only help to make an addition to the previous quota!

Remains of vegetables like cabbage, carrots and beans can be given an inviting look by mixing with a white sauce flavoured with cheese. Place in a greased fireproof dish, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, dot with butter and bake till browned.

Small quantities of meat can be used for a mince. Season with tomato sauce or any other flavouring you fancy. The dish can be served with rice or on a hot buttered toast.

A WOMAN'S WORLD?

"....a keener sense of justice, a more direct approach and a greater sensitiveness to human needs"—thus writes a Parliamentary observer on the superiority over men of women members of the British House of Commons. He states that women members of all parties often act together, irrespective of political attachments, on questions that directly concern family life and the status of women. Of British women in general he says: "They take a much deeper interest in public affairs than in the old days, because they realise how closely a well-governed or ill-governed land now impinges on their everyday existence."

In The Wake Of The Bronte Sisters

Literary pilgrims to the Yorkshire village of Haworth will visit the old personage, the home of the Bronte sisters, whose own lives formed such a tragic story. All around are the wind-swept moors that Emily loved, while the rooms have the atmosphere of the sisters' quiet lives impressed on them. Here are to be seen the lamp Charlotte used as she penned "Jane Eyre" in her microscopic handwriting, and Emily's rosewood writing-desk in which she did her poems and the draft of "Wuthering Heights".

Italian earthquake victims using railway compartments as temporary houses.

Research In Child Welfare By Women

A sub-committee of Britain's Women's Group on Public Welfare has made a valuable contribution to social research by their publication, "The Neglected Child and His Family." Their methods of research included studies of a random selection of case histories of "charity" children, and interviews with women imprisoned for child neglect. Causes and remedial experiments are discussed in the Report, and among the significant suggestions is one that "the understanding of normal child development by the general public should be spread as widely as possible".

"You're the most unpunctual person I've ever met. When's your birthday?"

"April 2nd."

"Ah, late again!"

What sort of man is your fiance?"

"The ideal type. Strong, masterful; does exactly as I tell him."

* * *

A Red Indian of considerable culture was given a part in a Hollywood film.

One day, while he was in the studio awaiting instructions, a star approached with the idea of showing a little consideration to "the poor savage."

"Well," he said, kindly, "how do you like our city?"

"Very well, thank you," replied the Red Indian; "how do you like our country?"

* * *

A Road-Hog known for his determination never to be overtaken was going at great speed one day when he heard an insistent "honking" behind him. He turned and saw, just on his wheels, a baby car driven by a wild-looking individual.

Back he turned to his wheel, down went the accelerator pedal, and up rushed the speed indicator.

Seventy—eighty miles an hour was touched, but still the hooting continued.

At last, worn out, the speed maniac slowed down and drew to the side of the road.

"Come on, then, if you must pass," he cried.

"I'm sorry," said the driver of the baby car, "but I'm hooked on."

Rebecca West Holds Inquest On 'Lord Haw-Haw'

(Continued From Page 25)

nation. At the other end of the scale, in its minor manifestations, treason is very common sin. There is not one of us who has not at one time or another betrayed a friend or a brother, or a loyalty, or a thought, or the common kinship of man. We are lucky if we have not betrayed love itself. The cock has crowed thrice for all of us. And the cock crows because we are afraid, or resentful, or envious, or think ourselves belittled, or because we imagine that we alone could make fine, not what we have, and could make fine, but what we haven't, and would not make fine if we had it.

This seems to me the most admirable and important book Miss West has written, and I realize my temerity, for it is necessary to place it in juxtaposition with that magnificent gothic and, at times, baroque, edifice "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon." But Miss West belongs to the small communion of those who constantly grow. Experience is invariably transmuted into further wisdom. She cannot grow old or reach a climax; for with such people the only possible climax is death. She speaks now with the purest, finest, and most modern English voice there is. The voice, magnificent, civilized, indestructible, stalwart, of what England, emerging from her ashes, is, and most assuredly will become.

This may seem adventitious, but it is not, it is germane, and Miss West, I think, consciously or unconciously, uses the sentence that follows as a symbol of democracy. Speaking of the three places where William Joyce was tried—the Old Bailey, the Court of Appeals, and the Houses of Parliament—she says of the last, "It was the only one which was fully alive, alive like an old English or American house where sensible and pleasant people have lived for centuries adapting it according to the knowledge of their generations"

The English mind which is capable of using these exact adjectives—"pleasant," "sensible"—where America is concerned, places no limits to its own growth, or to the growth of hope in general. It is extraordinary when you consider that Miss West has published in all only twelve books—this is the twelfth—and that with such sound brilliance she has emerged so beautifully from the early temptations of smart-aleckry to which brilliant Englishwomen are so often given. There was a time when she might very well have ended up as a feminine Noel Coward.

RELEASE OF FEMININE MIND

Unobserved by most, two most important matters have been happening in the past ten years. The first is this emergence of the unspoiled feminine mind into direct bearing and impact upon events and theories and behaviour. I do not mean the behind-the-arras, bedroom influence of women." That has always been with us and is immensely powerful, but for the most part it is sporadic, individual, sexual, and, more often than not, anarchic. I mean the release of the undistorted feminine mind, which, as I have tried to point out, is in many ways the best mind there is unfiltered by any masculine go-between and divorced from all sex except the fundamental and beneficent fact that men are men and women are women.

The second equally important fact is the attack upon faith of the godless ideologies. If the citadel is strong, strength grows with attack; cohesion from the awakening to danger. In our present mood of sullen disillusion and despair it is difficult to perceive good rising above the horizon, but it is there.

'Greater India' In The West

(Continued From Page 21)

handful of Englishmen. It is a sort of prerogative for them that every strategic island must be in the hands of the British. They forget that the major proportion of the Mauritian population which has developed and enriched the island has more right to live there as free citizens than a handful of colonialists have to exploit them.

When the appointment of an Indian Commissioner in Mauritius was announced, there was an uproar in England. Some newspapers went to the extent of characterising the appointment as the beginning of a "Mauritius for India" movement and as "the sharpening of a knife to cut off yet another Commonwealth partner". It is the height of doggedness, bordering on mischief, to indulge in such nightmares of Indian domination in Mauritius, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has repeatedly declared that India has no design on any country in any part of the world. India has appointed High Commisioners in Ceylon, in Canada, Australia and in many other countries of the world. Does it mean that India has any designs on those countries?

CRIPPLED MAJORITY

Indians in Mauritius are a "crippled" majority. They have suffered because of the apathy of the former Government of India. The only desire of the present Government of India is that Indians in Mauritius should economically level themselves up and enjoy equal rights of citizenship and equal opportunities not only in theory but also in practice as do the other citizens. Being completely unorganised, they are in need of guidance and direction from the mother country.

For economic and cultural reasons India has and ought to have more interest in Mauritius than the present rulers of the colony — the British. Mauritian economy at present is leaning completely on this country. The only factor which divides the two is the sea; in every other respect Mauritius and India are one. The age-old cultural ties cannot and must not snap.

Rebecca West Holds Inquest On 'Lord Haw-Haw'

AS you read "The Meaning of Treason" it is exactly as if, sitting high in an amphitheatre, you were looking down upon the wielding, under a bright light, of a scalpel in the hand of an expert surgeon. On the table lies the pallied and sick body of treason. But the surgeon is a woman, and in sickness or sorrow or disgrace, to a woman, unless she is bisexual, the small seed is naked and alone and sorrowful beyond measure. Man is indeed master of his soul, and responsible, but there are so many who are masters of nothing, ghosts moving in a vacuum. And there are so many who come to the operating table, unaware of just how they came, writes struthers Burt, reviewing Rebecca West's latest work in Saturday Review.

Miss West's protagonist, naturally, is that small, strange, truculent, fierce, and yet not unbeguiling figure, "Lord Haw-Haw", William Joyce; born an American, by descent an Irishman, and by death an Englishman—Wandsworth Prison, London, England, January 3, 1946, on the scaffold, a white cap hiding his scarred face. Only a short time ago, anywhere in the world one had only to turn a dial at the appropriate hour and into anything one might be doing, fell like the sound of a descending guillotine, that dreadful, that sneering voice, welcoming death for all those who spoke his tongue. And yet the man himself was tiny, and uncertain, and often bewildered. And had numerous virtues. He loved learning; and his family loved him, and so did his second wife.

Radio is a terrible thing. A genie of intrusion. A far more potent weapon for enlightment, or ignorance, than the serpent, or the apple, of the Garden of Eden. Who could escape the equally dreadful voice of Adolph Hitler? Innocence is no longer possible. But by the same token, knowledge should be everywhere. What sort of person is it who, having once heard the voice of William Joyce or Hitler, would not be warned for evermore of the evil that lies in man's desire to rule other men?

And it is just that question that Miss West answers. For the answer does not lie in the realms of reason or objective knowledge, but in the subjective tortuousness of human behaviour. The answer lies in the realms of psychology, as does the ultimate answer to everything. The clash of battle begins first in the minute caverns of the human mind. Think what a gain it would be to prospective and possible cures, and the writing of history, if instead of explanations based on the surface and upon results, not causes, historians and statemen would start at the beginning with man and his curious ways.

All life is an illness, but it need not be if man will begin the wisdom of medicine and the hunger of the healer.

TREASON AND PATRIOTISM

Miss West chooses William Joyce as her protagonist, just as English justice chose him, because he is the epitome of the simon-pure traitor; the perfect symbol of his particular sin. Upon his shoulders rested squarely the cloak of Judas Iscariot. Had he been a lesser man he would have been merely the perpetual grumbler and local marplot; had he been a greater man, he would have been a patriot. For the actual traitor is never a man of mean attainments and the difference between a great traitor and a great patriot is a narrow one. Treason, like patriotism, is vigour and imagination out of the ordinary, but, unlike loyalty, it is vigour and imagination undisciplined and unable ever to forget self in greater love. Nor is the actual traitor ever venal. Judas Iscariot did not sell his Master for thirty pieces of silver. The thirty pieces of silver were an afterthought. He sold him because he could not sink his own personality in the greatness of another or a cause, and because he himself wished to be The Man. All crosses blossom with the sad fruit of man's inferiority-complex. Treachery is a failure of love and that is why it is the coldest of all sins. Nor does the traitor know that through loyalty and love and forgetfulness of self comes leadership when the time is ready.

CONTEMPORARY TRAITORS

Miss West to broaden her canvas and prove her thesis treats of the other Contemporary English traitors, but with the exception of John Amesry she dismisses them with vignettes, acid but pitying. William Joyce, however, she pursues into all his retreats and throughout all his life with the devoutness of a Hound of Heaven And the chase is as eerie, and as haunted, and as rewarding as that other chase. And, on a lower level, it is as exciting as a detective story. In the end he is there; small, odd, at war with his kind, pinned against a wall, perfectly outlined, breathless; and, in the large sense, heart breaking.

For Miss West's research brings us to the conclusion that force, human or otherwise, is, to begin with, force, neither good nor bad, but to be made good by our own efforts and will. And that it is here inescapable and the power behind everything. And that especially until we learn to regard the particular force which is humanity as God in man, with the knowledge that God will not act until we bid him to, and that if we bid him wrong we have not God but his terrible antithesis, there will be neither peace nor satisfaction nor human brotherhood. Were we to expend upon human force, recognizing it as such, one-half the ingenuity and effort we expend upon the channeling of water, mankind might blossom beyond all expectations.

But "Lord Haw-Haw," outstanding traitor that he is, is merely a detail in "The Meaning of Treason's" larger scheme, and a proof. Treason, like all plagues, is world-wide and endemic, and, as with all plagues, there are certain times when the moon and the air and the earth are heavy and duly ripe for it, and it becomes an epidemic. Mankind should know by now that it cannot break down all loyalties without, and speedily, replacing them by better ones. Hell loves a vacuum. And this, our decade, has become an especial hunting-ground for treason. As usual treason wears fine clothes to cover its scabies and deals in paradox. Good becomes evil, and evil good.

Most of us now realize that the hope of the world lies in internationalism, but it is an internationalism, as it the internationalism of Christianity, based upon local habitations and loves. He who cannot be faithful to his family, connot be faithful to a wife; he who cannot be faithful to his country, cannot be faithful to mankind Patriotism may be the refuge of scoundrels, and, in the form of unthinking nationalism, it is, but properly understood it is the love, tender and discriminating, of place, and home, and people whom you know. So any ideology which seeks as its first step to destroy proper and thoughtful love of country, and tongue, and kindred, aims not at internationalism, but at the bloody and treacherous conquest of a narrow theory, and is the very matrix and culture-ground of treason. How can you increase universal love if you destroy the roots and foundations of love? How can you produce any lasting loyalty, even lasting loyalty to the coldness of an idea, if you destroy loyalty at its roots?

MOST MORTAL OF SINS

And so today we are witnessing the strange and sinister spectacle of world-wide treason on the part of men and women who, like blinded moths, flutter into the circle of treason under the delusion that within the orbit of treason may be found a final loyalty. And under the further delusion that the murky light which will destroy them, is in itself treacherous to the blaze which lit it. It is not. The murky light knows well why it is burning. It does not seek internationalism, and so the general welfare of mankind, it seeks the spread of its own nationalism until that nationalism becomes the internationalism of death. We have seen this paradox with Germany; and now we are seeing it again.

And people wonder why those who preach a new religion are so cruel.

This is Miss West's major thesis. Treason, as she points out, is the most mortal of sins because it is cold lodgic of unrelieved egotism. It is murder and suicide combined. The ultimate destruction of life.

AMAZING PARADOX

Nor is it confined to betraying a

(Continued From Page 24)

NEW HANDS FOR AMPUTEES

(BY ROBERT D. POTTER)

A veteran who lost his left hand in the recent war is able to do most normal acts easily with the U. S. Army's newly designed mechanical hand. A plastic glove which covers working parts, looks exactly like live flesh.

Every year an estimated 48,000 hands or arms are lost by Americans in industrial or automobile accidents. This army of disabled people has, in the past, suffered both psychologically and physically. Artificial hands were either inhuman, hook-like things, difficult to use and morbidly fascinating to spectators, or were useless, inartistic models which fooled no one.

Now the United States Army's Prosthetic Research Laboratory, carrying on experiments begun by the National Research Council, is doing work which offers new hope for the handicapped. Improvements have been carefully worked out which give a mechanical hand more power, greater delicacy of touch, and link its action to natural body movements so that a minimum of relearning is necessary. Beyond these benefits, it is much lighter in weight and simpler in construction. One totally new method of powering an artificial hand is also being tried out; it would link the hand to the biceps muscle, eliminating the clumsy and complex shoulder harness, which is now in use.

United States Army researchers know that a physical handicap can be as damaging to the personality as to the capacity for earning a living. They have, therefore, developed a molded "glove" of a vinyl plastic, which slips over the working parts of the mechanical hand. The "glove" duplicates the appearance of human flesh, and at a few feet can fool the keenest eyes. For the ultimate in realism, it is even possible to insert hairs in the back of the artificial hand to compare with the real one.

The vinyl gloves will be mass-producable in a number of styles—five colours, five sizes, two degrees of vein prominence, and so on. Abrasion and flexion tests have shown that a set of gloves should last six months; estimates say that in mass production the cost of the glove should be moderate. The mechanical part of the hand is now being thoroughly tested before going into mass production. A west coast firm is making 200 of them for service testing. But all the early results look good, and it may not be long before America's hundreds of thousands of amputees will have a real chance at a normal life without hindrance or embarrassments.

Transmission Of Force

One great advance made in the new United States Army hand is the transmission of muscular force—almost pound for pound—to the object grasped. Without going into all the technical details, a bit of explanation as to how artificial hands operate will show why this is important. Most arm and hand amputees make their artificial hands work by a shrug of the shoulder on the opposite side. A harness looped around that shoulder runs across to the bad side, transmits its power down a strap to the stump where it pulls a flexible steel cable. The cable goes inside the mechanical hand and makes it close or open

The strong shoulder muscles can exert great pull with little movement. A mere shrug by most men will supply a 30-pound pull. Yet in earlier artificial hands, most of this force had been lost due to mechanical inefficiency, and a 30-pound shrug generally resulted only in a five-pound force in the artificial hand. Now the linkage and leverage has been redesigned so that almost no loss occurs, and an amputee can smash strong objects with his hand if he wants to.

Old-style mechanical hands weighed several pounds. The complicated mechanism required the pushing of hidden buttons—worked by the good hand—to make the artificial hand stay open without the fatigue of constant shoulder pull. The new hand weighs only 11 ounces. Moreover, a new clutch mechanism will enable the hand to hold its grip at any position, without continued muscular effort. Unlike former artificial hands, the new ones do this without any button-pushing or "gear-shifting", but by a mere shrug

Most older type hands obtained their grip from strong rubber hands and springs which kept the hand closed. The force applied by the amputee worked against these rubber bands or springs to open the hand—in an action just the opposite of the natural tendency. Learning to operate the hand was consequently difficult and slow. The new hand opens automatically: when the amputee wants to grip something, he applies pressure—as much pressure as he needs at the gripping point. The action is thus parallel to a natural one, is easier to learn, and provides a greater variety of useful grips.

Answer To Prayer

The new hand, covered by its life-like vinyl plastic glove, may seem like the answer to the amputee's prayer. Actually, however, it does not completely displace the use of hooks The new hand and the hook are companion tools which the amputee will use interchangeably as the need arises. The hook, made of stainless steel, is far better for rough, heavy work where wear is a factor. Furthermore, it has the plier-like action needed to grasp very small objects. New-style hooks now have voluntary closing action, like the new hands, and give the amputee strength, coupled with delicacy of control. Except for rough, heavy jobs, the new hands, with their highly realistic appearance, have an adequate utility for all normal tasks. Equipped with them, the amputee can eat, write, dress, read, drive; in short, he can perform all the social acts—without self-consciousness or embarrassment—which seem so simple to a normal person, but which become major miracles of accomplishment to the handicapped.

A radically new method of supplying power to an artificial hand is being tried at the United States Army's Prosthetic Research Laboratory at Forest Glen, Maryland. Two soldier amputees have undergone a muscle-piercing operation called cinipiasty, which makes a tunnel in the biceps of the handless arm. After healing, it remains a permanent channel through the muscle. Into it, the amputees can insert, quickly and without pain, a metal red which attaches to a flexible cable. The cable runs down to the artificial hand. When the biceps is contracted, the rod moves upward, pulling the cable and thus actuating the hand. The cumbersome shoulder harness is eliminated, since no shoulder power is needed. The idea is still in the experimental stage, but early results are encouraging. "Science Illustrated."

A workman sprays colors on the inside of a plastic molding of the United States Army's newly designed mechanical hand. When the glove-like hand is turned right side out, colors show through naturally.

Our Delhi Letter *(From Our Own Correspondent)*

MICROPHONES IN PARLIAMENT

One month's session of Dominion Parliament concluded here on Thursday last. Parliament has become a dull affair. There has been a rapid deterioration in the calibre of its members since its peak-Motilal Nehru days. Majority of the members hardly take any interest. Those who study the problems facing India today could be counted on finger tips. And yet session showed a marked improvement over its predecessors. More members were critical of the Government than before, and within the framework of Party discipline. they conveyed public sentiments on the Government Policy to the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's resignation and his exit from the Government was the major event of the session. He came back, full of beams from London and defended the Sterling Balance Agreement before Parliament. Within a week he found himself faced with a situation, which left him only one alternative—resignation.

The Economic crisis overshadowed the session. The absence of a permanent Finance Minister—made its solution more difficult. "When you are in doubt, play trumps" is a well known bridge howler. The Government were in doubt, and therefore, they called in Industrialists, Economists, and Workers to render them advice. They all gave advice. Their advice was examined by a Committee of the House, which also gave further advice. The Government's mind was still in the making when the House rose, sine die.

NEHRU SALVAGES IT

The Hindu Code Bill created some temporary excitement. The orthodox section of the House wanted to side track the Bill, by claiming that Parliament had no mandate to pass legislation on the Hindu social reform. They were backed by the Congress President, Sri Rajendra Babu. The Prime Minister salvaged the Bill from wreckage. The motion for its consideration was moved during the session, but the debate on this motion was deferred till March next year. The Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, is confident to place the Bill on the Statute Book by August next year. The no-changers reply, "We will see".

Other bills, there were many. They were all passed. One Bill would nationalize the Reserve Bank of India by September 1, 1949. Another Bill tightened the tax collection machinery. Third Bill prescribed deterrent punishments for profiteers and black marketers in cloth. Yet another Bill will control electrical undertakings. The fifth Bill will regulate mines and minerals. The sixth Bill legalised the grant of protection to a number of industries. The seventh Bill created a Board for Silk industry. And yet another Bill created Railway Rates Tribunal. There were several "also rans."

The question Hour was monopolised by Sidhwa, Govind Das, and Kamat with Ranga, Kunzru, and Krishnamachari intruding occasionally. The questions mostly related to the Provincialised subjects. There were some very useful ones also. Two new stars transferred their light from the United Provinces into Parliament. They were Mahavir Tyagi and Ajit Jain. They established their reputation for industry and fearlessness. Many others continued their self-deception that they were tipped for a ministership without the Cabinet rank.

TREASURY BENCH ORATORY

The Prime Minister retained his reputation for his silver oratory, Sardar Patel for his precision and determination and Shamya Babu for his industry and knowledge. Rafi Sahib gave a fight, whenever he was driven to it. The Labour Minister mostly traded in "other main's flowers." He gracefully accepted compliments for Labour Legislation, mostly planned by his predecessor. John Mathai thought that time had really come to deal firmly with corruption on the Railways by assuming powers to sack. The Health Minister continued to preside at the post-question-hour daily meetings of the Lady Members' Coffee Club. For nearly half the session she was on tour. The Food and Agriculture Minister and Maulana Azad promised to consider every suggestion, the House made to them. Both of them had open minds. Neogy showed that he could do well in any job. He did exceedingly well as the Commerce Minister. He is a real parliamentarian. Young Saxsena amply justified his appointment as a Minister of the State. He showed that he had studied his subject before coming to the House.

The Speaker, further enhanced his reputation for his parliamentary procedure, his impartiality and his firmness.

Microphones have come into their own in Parliament. There presence in the House demonstrated how weak lunged the Congressmen are. For all these years, the members made themselves heard without microphones. Jinnah used to have a low voice and yet he could be heard. Back to village, Congressmen are increasingly depending on machines, such as microphones and aeroplanes.

PARTY MACHINE

Looking back at the session, one wishes greater industry and study amongst the members. There are Standing Committee attached to every Ministry. Their membership, however, is not evenly distributed amongst the members, with the result that some are members of a number Committees. A convention that no person could be a member of more than one Standing Committee, will enable larger number of members, not only to take interest in the proceedings of the House, but also to specialise themselves in certain subjects. There is an old saying however that you can bring a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Much, therefore, depends on members themselves. As it is, I have known cases, where members do not bother to open agenda papers. I suppose, similar conditions prevail all over the world.

Sir C. V. Raman discussing the future of science and philosophy with Dr. Acharya during his visit to U.S.A.

There are two other mentionable features of the session. The Congress Party is in an overwhelming majority in Parliament. Its sittings, often give the impression, that it was a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee with non-Congress Members sitting as visitors. This, could not be helped. The party machine, however, has overriding powers. It discusses bills and resolutions, and often, without reference to the Minister-in-Charge of the bill, decide on radical amendments, which assume binding force. The phenomenon is not confined to New Delhi. It is of universal application. Let me quote Walter Lippman in my support. He says:—

"If you take any particular institution, be it a Legislature, a party, a Trade Union, a nationalist movement a factory, or a club, the number of those who govern is a very small percentage of those who are theoretically supposed to govern. Landslides can turn one machine out and put another in; revolutions sometime abolish a particular machine altogether. But no where does the machine disappear. Nowhere does the idyllic theory of democracy realized. There is an inner circle, surrounded by concentric circle, which fades out gradually into the dis-interested or uninterested rank and file"

Another mode of viewing political phenomenon in order to better understand the nature of political power is to observe politics in motion, as a struggle for power between competing groups or interests. This phenomenon is in full play in the Congress Party. As it is, the party machine is directed and controlled by the Madras Group with some Biharis acting as camp-followers. I have heard distinct and repeated rumblings against the "monopolistic control" of this group. The U. P. Group has definitely become aggressive and claims a legitimate share in control. The struggle for power is on.

SELECT COMMITTEE

The second feature is a constitutional one it relates to Select Committees. Select Committee procedure is designed to provide larger and intimate consideration of legislative proposals. It is also a save the time of the House plan. In Select Committees, serious attempt is made to iron out differences and present to the House a generally acceptable legislative proposal. Members can and do append minutes of dissent to a Select Committee report, but a universally accepted convention debars the signatories of the majority report from opposing the measure in the House. All these constitutional niceties are now thrown away to four winds. Members make long-winded speeches during the Select Committee debate. They repeat their performances in the Select Committee and more amendments in the open House to their own agreed report. In a minute of dissent to the Hindu Code Bill, a member had complained that the changes made by the drafting Committee in the Bill" are not merely changes of form, but in several particulars they relate to matters of substance." In the open House, he scolded the members who had raised his own objection. No comments are needed.

Although as big and as strong as the policeman who had arrested him, the man with the close-cropped hair and brutal face allowed himself to be marched towards the police station.

There had been the usual crowd in anticipation of a scrap, but it had drifted away when they saw there was nothing doing. Even the policeman admitted it was the tamest arrest he had made for years.

"It isn't like you to go so quietly," he remarked. "What's taken all the ginger out of you?"

The prisoner sighed.

"I've got my best clothes on."

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Short Story

THE ORNAMENTS

By Miss Vimla Kumta

RADHA smiled—and the woman in the mirror smiled back. Her green saree shimmered and billowed into place about her figure that still retained its graceful lines even in her middle forties.

The diamonds they had both chosen from a fashionable jeweller's when first she came as a young bride, winked, spilling a profusion of red gold, and opalescent. Her luxuriant hair was newly oiled and combed into an enormous knot at the back and a string of stray white jasmines that nestled there made the room dizzily sweet with their fragrance.

She looked at the cunningly wrought gold filigree work on her bangles, and felt a glow of satisfaction run through her.

After twenty-five years of luxurious living, in this house of interminable rooms and corridors, she still could not get used to spending long sunny days of cosines on the deep-cushioned plush chairs of treading on carpets so rich, your feet sank into it.

She was one of those beautiful girls from poor families who by some strange trick of the fickle goodness of Fortune, marry well.

Swiftly she had a vision of herself at five—sitting in the middle of a red-tiled floor, threading gaudy beads on a string. They had fallen through her plump fair fingers and lain there a glittering heap—the suncoming to turn them into rich coral, emerald and blue-tinted diamonds.

Her mother had come in just then and stood there, a little hesitantly, looking at her daughter, love welling up in her great dark eyes. She had not got over this wonder that had come so late in her barren life, to paint this riotous rainbow in her heart. Her homely face had cringled into a smile, banishing the plainness of it making it for that moment almost beautiful.

"Radha", she had called, in that quick, rich, lilting voice that reminded you suddenly of the song of a Kokila and green foliage and then again as if in echo.—"Radha" in a deep husky masculine voice.

Radha turned round to see her husband in the door way immaculately dressed waiting for her.

She went down with him down the broad staircase with its shining rails feeling the clasps of her bangles to see that they would not come off. They had been made for her slim, girlish wrists and now seemed to resent the slight fulness she had acquired.

Still she could not get over this overpowering love of jewellery that was even now a passion in her life She had not changed much from the child who had collected beads, with the perseverance of a squirrel hoarding nuts and laid by a store of cheap finery.

For six years they had been blissfully happy, and then Usha had come a healthy contented baby to fill the great house with her laughter.

Radha was so absorbed in her small daughter her ornaments and the gay round of social visits she never had much time to devote to her husband.

●

And then suddenly it had come one day like a thunder-bolt out of the darkness after eight years of married life.

She remembered clearly the day that marriage took place. Arun had promised to come home early and Radha had waited expectantly. At the last moment the telephone had rung, and Arun's familiar voice in the receiver was saying he could not come after all, due to some previous engagement he had made, but forgotten.

Radha had gone alone an dhad she seen in her hostess's eyes a wave of pity or was it just her imagination?

Going home, her pround young head held high, a feline whisper had followed her. "Ah, ah! Arun is already tiring of his pretty wife."

A host of other incidents had come into her mind then trifles in themselves but assuming gigantic proportions when she connected them with one another. She had lashed herself into a fury when he came home; both brimmed over with every bitter thought stored in all those years of married life.

There was a reconcilliation of sorts and Radha found herself snatching at the little happiness left to her in the intervening months between his infidelities. She knew that there would be torturing spells of pain and uncertainty in store for her, that he was inconstant and must have new thrills. But she knew also that in the end he would come back to her. Men did.

With a jerk she brought back her mind to the present. Their car had halted and Arun had stepped out.

Radha followed him into the spacious hall where the Pandits were throwing a party for their daughter's engagement.

From the very first moment she knew that the party would be a riot. Everything was perfect—from the long gleaming tables to the shining silver and the tastefully arranged bowls of roses.

She could see Arun threading his way though innumerably tables throwing a smile here, a word there, with sis usual easy, effortless grace.

And then suddenly Radha saw her, leaning nonchalantly against a pillar her eyes intense, fixed on her own. She saw Arun too going with a smile—this old man, nearly fifty, to the girl who Radha decided certainly could not be older than his own daughter.

Radha looked again and found her to be a small vivid thing, wth shapely hands and feet, and lips startlingly red in a awhite face with a pointed chin.

"Very pretty", Radha decided, a spasm of hatred across her face—a spasm as instantly suppressed.....

Another day over; just the same the other days of course, the same prayers, longings and heart-break. In fancy she folded it up neatly in tissue paper, laid a fragrant pot-pourri sachet in it and then forgot all about it. She sank back into the pillows hearing all those night sounds—litte rustling noises and the chirping of a beetle.

Morning like the opening of a huge blue-bell and the sharp bugle ne actory workers at a distance. It smoothered a little pink wispy dream and woke Radha who got up with a queer, sick feeling in the pit of her stomach.

What had happened? She reviewed the events of the past day—Nothing to worry her.

She went to the mirror and ran a comb through her hair. Her bangles lay on the dressing table. A pearl had come off. She decided to tell her husband and have them repaired immediately.

She went to Arun's room with the red velvet case in her hand. As she stepped in her eye caught something white and square on the mulberry piled rug.

She took it up, a laughing boyish piquant face mocking her. It was the girl of yesterday.

A shiver of disgust ran through her spine. She tore it up into little shreds.

It wasn't only jealousy. It was something she'd hidden for years. It came out just now in blinding hatred. Such things came out in quarrels though they were there all the time. But when they didn't they found expression this day.

"Oh! I could kill him", she went up to the bed. Arun was lying thought, clenching her hands. She on his side, his face to the wall.

She shook him, then looked at his face. She screamed. The world had crashed round her feet. The doctor who came said he had died in his sleep.....

Radha went up slowly to her bedroom. She could not believe that this had happened to her. Her face in the looking-glass seemed old and haggard.

Vaguely she wondered how that other woman with that gay defiant face would look when the news reached her.

The morning put forth rosy arms and a red-faced sun peeped above the rim of the earth. Sparrows chirped greedily for their breakfast.

Slowly, reluctantly, she took off her bangles, her chains and ear-rings and laid them by. She would have to wish them good-bye for ever now. They had been so much a part of her.

Something inside her snapped and died then. "Nothing", she felt, "would have the power to hurt her any more." Her shining forehead missed the tika spot stamped bright every morning.

●

A week had gone by and creditors came with long lists of enormous sums borrowed by Arun. The figures, when she looker at them, staggered her. A sudden realisation swept through her that they had maintained all this luxury at somebody else's expense. And the jewels she had worn with so much pride?—those also must have been bought with borrowed money.

She remembered with a pang how Arun had unhesitatingly paid forty thousand for her diamond necklace. The house was mortgaged to the last pie.

Resolutely, she determined to sell all her gold at the first opportunity. All her boxes of aromatic sandal-wood where she kept some of her most priceless possessions were brought out, the velvet cases in which she kept her rope of pearls and the sovereign necklace.

Only one exquisitely worked diamond pendant which might have graced the throat of a princes, she locked away for Usha.

She went to the jeweller where her diamonds had been bought and offered to sell them even at a loss.

The jeweller brought out a file of yellow bills and shuffled through them. He singled out one which was Radha's but when he took the necklace in his hands and turned it over, he shook his head dobutfully.

"This is not the necklace you bought here, madame". he said, "These diamonds are just paste."

Radha could not believe him and privately decided to show it to somebody else She showed him her other ornaments however, all of which he prouounced to be fake There was not much to get out of them.

Wondering whether the man could suddenly lose his senses Radha went to the next jeweller and the next, all of whom pronounced the same verdict. "Then the diamond pendant she had locked away for Usha also shared the same fate", she thought unhappily.

She was coming away tired and dispirited when she found herself facing the girl of the photograph. Something in her face struck a chord of sympathy in Radha's heart.

It was then that Radha suddenly noticed a diamond necklace identical to the one she possessed, clasped to the girl's throat.

"This is where all my jewels have gone", Radha thought miserably. She took down the number of the expensive limousine however and went home.

"In the evening" she thought "I will go to her and persuade her to give me one small genuine trinket for my Usha and in return give her all this".....

A servant opened the door to Radha's knock.

Leila lay negligently on a sofa in the drawing room. Radha wondered whether she had heard.

●

Two women who had loved the same man looked at each other in a rush of antagonism. Slowly then it melted away. They only remembered how they were bound by a common sorrow.

When Leila heard Radha's request, she generously s howed her all her ornaments.

Radha found that every trinket of hers had a double here even the diamond pendant. Radha snatched at it eagerly. "May I have this?" She gasped. For one moment Leila seemed to hesitate, while Radha experienced an eternity of suspense.

At last she said, a little reluctantly, "You may have it."

Radha wrapped it carefully in an old cloth and slipped away almost immediately lest Leila should change her mind.

All the way home she held it close to her lest it slip from her fingers. Her life had been one huge deception.

No sooner had Radha gone, than Leila rang up her jeweller. "Take away all this gaudy finery" she said to him, when he came.

The Shet greedily grabbed at the pile, but dropped the ornaments contemptuously again. "Oh! these". he muttered, half to himself.

Presently his eyes fell on Radha's diamond pendant. "Ah this is superb", he said and pounced upon it, half-repenting his comment. But Leila was too absorbed in her own thoughts to heed him. He swept the pendant away along with the rest, putting out one fat paw to cover the fortune that lay hidden in the apparently useless heap.

On the way Radha debated in her mind whether she should have the pendant in her hands valued. She did not like to go to the same man who had witnessed her shame in the morning. After much deliberation with herself however, she decided to go.

The jeweller held it to the light, narrowing one professional eye as was his wont and examined the diamonds. He put the pendant down almost immediately.

"Sarry, but these also are just paste, madame", he said kindly. He was overwhelmed with a burst of generosity at the thought of the twin companion of this one locked securely in his iron safe.

"But they are old and valuable paste, and so I can offer you three hundred for it". he added, inscrutably.

Rot-Proof Insulation Material

Britain's plastics industry nas succeeded in producing a new insulation material, which should be suitable for use in ship-building. It is called "Isoflex" and is distinguished by its extreme lightness. A cubic foot of this material weighs only 12 oz.

As it will not rot, shake down, or suffer from attacks by insect pests it offers great advantages for panelling shops cabins and storage rooms.

It is said to reduce engine-room vibration, does not wear out and offers protection against extremes of temperature.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Have you ever tried your wits on one of those puzzles where, if you don't guess the answer from the first clue, there's a second and a third which give you additional information? Maybe you get the right answer from the first clue—but you're a lot surer if you wait to get all the dope that they're willing to give you. That's particularly true where the puzzle is a bridge hand.

When West opened the spade king, declarer ruffed and took the ace and king of hearts. Next dummy led the diamond queen. West took home his king and, not to make matters too easy for declarer, he continued with a diamond, won by declarer's ace. Dummy cashed the diamond jack. but the split in the suit didn't help declarer or give him any useful information. He still had to avoid losing two club tricks He led the club jack from dummy and, of course, East didn't cover.

Now South asked himself, "What did East have to justify his double?" He could hardly expect to win a trick with the heart queen, and he had nothing in diamonds. The club queen wouldn't be enough. From the bidding South "deduced" that West had a solid spade suit, and therefore East must have the club ace. So he went up with the king of clubs and lost his contract.

When North won the diamond jack, declarer should have ruffed a spade.

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9 7 3
♡ K 10 7 4
◇ Q J 8
♣ J 10 9

WEST
♠ K Q J 10 8 4 2
♡ —
◇ K 9 3
♣ A 6 5

EAST
♠ A 6 5
♡ Q 8
◇ 10 6 4
♣ Q 8 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A J 9 6 4 3 2
◇ A 7 5 2
♣ K 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	2♠	3♡	Pass
4♡	4♠	Pass	Pass
5♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl
All Pass			

Then, going back to dummy with a trump, he ruffs another spade. On this tric, East would have to reveal his spade ace. Now West is marked with the club ace. So South re-enters dummy by ruffing his fourth diamond, leads the club jack and plays East for the queen—thereby making his contract. All South needed to do was to take the trouble to "read the next clue."

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Indian Flag Hoisted In South Africa

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DR. F. C. SOOD, LEADING SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN ADDRESSING THE GATHERING

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS ABROAD

★

CELEBRATIONS AT INDIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS

Sir N. R. Pillai and Lady Pillai entertaining guests at their embassy on the Independence Day.

Among the guests were Mrs. Bajpai, the wife of the Trade Commissioner for India and the two sons of Sir N. Raghavan Pillai

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